The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,004.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs.	52 0
——— including postage .... „	72 0
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Ten lines and under	
First insertion .....Rs.	5 0
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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MICHAEL—August 19th, at Love Lane, Byculla, the wife of Mr. Robert Michael, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay.....	1	& 15	Leave Calcutta	1	& 15
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Tuticorin	9	23	„ Cocanada	5	19
„ Colombo.....	20		„ Madras	10	23
„ Galle	7		„ Pondicherry		
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Negapatam	11	24
„ Pondicherry			„ Galle	13	
„ Madras.....	15	27	„ Colombo		27
„ Cocanada.....	17	29	„ Tuticorin.....		28
„ Vizagapatam ...	18	30	„ Cochin.....	16	29
„ Bimlipatam....	18	30	„ Carwar.....	19	2
Arrive Calcutta	29	3	„ Arrive Bombay	20	4

The Steam Ship "SATARA," 1,250 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. Bates, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 1st September, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Aug.	Down.	Aug. Sept.
Leave Bombay	24	Leave Bussorah	29 &12
„ Kurrachee	28	„ Fao	29 12
„ Guadur	29		Sept.
	Sept.	„ Bushire	1 15
„ Muscat	1 & 1	„ Linga	3 17
„ B. Abbas	2 3	„ B. Abbas.....	5 19
„ Linga	3 4	„ Muscat	7 21
„ Bushire	34 7	„ Guadur	9 23
„ Fao	25 8	„ Kurrachee	12 28
Arrive Bussorah	26 9	Arrive Bombay.....	15 29

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 600 tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Lamy, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 24th August, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 31st August, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FOR ENGLAND VIA THE CAPE.

THE First Class and full-powered Steam-ship "THE QUEEN," Frederick Grogan, Commander, 3517 Tons, 600 Horse Power, will be despatched on or about the 10TH SEPTEMBER for LIVERPOOL, calling at the Cape to land and receive Passengers.

This magnificent Ship offers a most desirable opportunity for Families about to proceed to England on account of her superior Cabin accommodation and great speed, having accomplished the passage out from Liverpool to Bombay in the short space of fifty-two days.

She carries an experienced Surgeon, and has splendid accommodation for First Class Passengers. A Stewardess is also carried.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. BLAY and MACKINTOSH, Brokers, or to

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

FOR GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE full powered Steam-ship "WEST INDIAN," 2,000 Tons Burthen, 500 Horse Power, Captain J. E. Miller, will be despatched for the above Ports. Has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. BLAY and MACKINTOSH, Brokers, or to

LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

(With quick despatch)

THE Ship "STAG," 523 tons Register, Captain Ellis. For Freight apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th August 1868.

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 composite built Clipper Ship "DILAWUR," 1,306 tons Register, James H. Baillie, Commander. This Vessel has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 30th July 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain Scowcroft. For Freight or Passage apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents Ship "Louisa."

Bombay, 24th July, 1868.

I WILL not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by the CREW of the Screw Steamer "PERUVIAN." HENRY SALMON,
Commander s. s. "Peruvian"

NOTICE TO SHIP COMMANDERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, ex Ship "Star of the North," just arrived from Sydney,—Kangaroo Brand—29 Tierces, containing 304 lbs. each, PRIME MESS BEEF, in excellent order. Apply to

Bombay, 14th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, on board the Ship *Egeria*, about 4,000 Pressed Bales of HAY, forming portion of the Abyssinian Stores, supplied here by the Commissariat Department.

For further particulars apply to CAPTAIN BURNS on board.

Bombay, 19th August 1868.

SHIP "TIMOUR," from LONDON.—Consignees for (E B in a diamond) one hundred and sixteen Cases of GLASS BOTTLES are hereby informed that if the same be not claimed IMMEDIATELY they will be sold to defray Freight and Expenses.

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.,
Agents for Captain Spooner, Ship "Timour."
1, Bruce Lane, Bombay, 15th August 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Barque "ELIZABETH," Captain Buffet, from Bordeaux, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods, as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Buffet will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders accompanied with Bills of Lading to be first sent to us for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Buffet, Barque "Elizabeth."

Bombay, 6th August, 1868.

J. ESPERANCE & Co.,
TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c

Under the most careful superintendence of Mr. J. C. Stewart, *an acknowledged competent* Cutter.

Orders for Civil, Military, and Naval Outfits promptly and satisfactorily executed on reasonable terms.

ESPERANCE & Co.
22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat, Bombay.

N. B.—VISITING, WEDDING, and other Cards. SEALS, &c., neatly ENGRAVED and PRINTED.

E. & Co.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a shipment of this Oil from Young's Patent Paraffin Light and Mineral Oil Company.

"Jenning's" Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins with self-closing Supply Valves.
Suction and Delivery Hose.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Plate, Bar, Angle and T. Iron.
Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Ornamental Cast Iron Work, Palisades and Railings.
Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

17th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s.. 2nd class £37 8s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched on the 20th September next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

SUITABLE FOR OFFICES AND RESIDENCE.—TO LET, from the 1st June next, the FIRST FLOOR, 24 Rampart Row, at present occupied by Messrs. H. CLASON & Co. For particulars as to Rent, &c., apply either personally or by letter to Mr. W. COL. CLOUGH, General Manager Treacher & Co., Limited, Byculla.

NOTICES.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 12th August to WEDNESDAY the 26th August 1868, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
HARRY HIBBERT, Secretary.

10th August 1868.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY (CALCUTTA), LIMITED.—In accordance with the Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors, held this day, at the Registered Office of the Company, NOTICE is hereby given that a THIRD CALL of RUPEES FIFTY per SHARE is payable at the Oriental Bank Corporation, Calcutta, on or before 15th proximo.

SCHOENE KILBURN & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Calcutta, 8th July, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, CALCUTTA, (LIMITED).—The undernoted SHARES in this Company having been FORFEITED by order of the DIRECTORS, in terms of Clause 18 of the Articles of Association, the PUBLIC are hereby CAUTIONED against purchasing these Shares except upon production of SHARE CERTIFICATES bearing notification of the same having been re-issued. SCHOENE, KILBURN, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Nos. 65/75, 80/81, 190/192, 224/225, 457/459, 460/462, 463/464, 477/478, 483/484, 485/487, 488/489, 492/496, 497/498, 503/504, 514/515, 516/517, 523/525, 549/550, 551/552, 573/574, 575/576, 721/723, 724/725, 944/953, 1012.

Calcutta, 11th June, 1868.

BANK OF INDIA (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of 2½ per cent (TWO AND A HALF PER CENT) on the amount of the paid Capital (viz. Rs. 6½ (Rupees six and a quarter) per share on the old, and Rs. 3½ (Rupees three and three quarters) per share on the new issue), will be paid on MONDAY the 31st instant, and on THURSDAY the 3rd proximo, between the hours of 11 and 3, and on every following MONDAYS and THURSDAYS during the same hours, to those Shareholders who have exchanged the Original Certificates and Receipts for "Liquidators' Certificates."

Shareholders or their duly constituted Attorneys must attend in person and produce these Certificates on application for Dividend.

The Transfer Books are now open, and will remain so until the 25th instant, when they will be closed until further notice.

JOHN A. J. SHAW,
BERAMJI NAOROSJI, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th August 1868.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 1 o'clock P.M of SATURDAY, the 29th instant, for the supply of PROVISIONS, MARINE STORES, &c., to the Departments of the Harbour and Pilotage Board.

Tenders to be superscribed "TENDERS FOR PROVISIONS, &c.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent in cash on the quantity tendered. A further deposit of 20 per cent will be required on the tender being accepted.

Provisions, Stores, &c., will be required to be delivered at the Light Houses, Signal Stations, Master Attendant's Office, or as directed.

Provisions, Stores, &c., will have to be supplied in instalments as required by the indenting officers.

Estimated Schedule of articles and quantities can be seen on application at the Office of the undersigned. But the Board will take only such quantities as they may require.

Forms of tenders and other information can be obtained on application at the Office of the undersigned.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

By order,
HENRY MORLAND,
Lieut., late I. N., Secretary.

Harbour and Pilotage Board, Bombay, 10th August 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 425 of 1867.

Soonabace, Widow of Nusserwanjee Nanabhoy ..... } *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
Sorabjee Eduljee Moocadum..... *Defendant.*

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 16th day of April 1867, the following Property will be sold in one Lot by PUBLIC AUCTION before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esquire, Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of August 1868, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon—all the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed SOONABAEE and SORABJEE EDULJEE MOOCADUM, or either of them, in all that piece or parcel of LAND, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house thereon standing, with the appurtenances, situate within the Fort walls of Bombay, on the north side of Cowasjee Subadar Lane (otherwise known as Nassakhana Street), containing by admeasurement 83 square yards, be the same a little more or less, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 334, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 6, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by a wady belonging to Manockjee Sett, on or towards the south by Cowasjee Subedar Lane, on or towards the east by the house of Bhicaijee, widow of Ardaseer Jeejeebhoy, deceased, and on or towards the west by the house now or formerly belonging to Limjee Parsee, which messuage and premises now advertised for sale are and have for many years been in the occupation of the abovenamed Sorabjee Eduljee Moocadum. For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the Commissioner of the High Court, and at No. 45, Apollo Street, the Office of Messrs. MACFARLANE & GREEN, Solicitors for the said Plaintiffs.—Dated this 15th day of July 1868.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

THOMSON AND COMPANY,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our persona superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes.	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMSON & Co.,
22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constituents and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen...	11	to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk.....	18	„ 24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks.....	16	„ 20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		„ 16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13	„ 24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks.....	28	„ 44
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	3	„ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	3	„ 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	4	„ 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	4	„ 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants.....	6	„ 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants.....	7	„ 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	6	„ 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2	„ 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60, 65		0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each ...	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits Indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material.....	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars.....	Rs.	7 0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium.....	„	7 0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie	„	7 8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic.....	„	0
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere	„	7 8
BADHAM'S West End	„	7 0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	Rs.	4 0
The Royal Windsor for Sailor's Knot „	„	3 0
The Royal Satin Spot	„	4 0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyot's French Brace.....	Rs.	2
Guyot's Leather Brace.....	„	3
Guyot's West End.....	„	2
The Royal Courier Bag	„	8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas.....	„	12 „ 16
The Brighton Walking Stick.....	„	2 „ 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	„	18 „ 20
The Prize Colored Cambric „	„	14 „ 18
The Hemmed Stitched „	„	16 „ 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	„	10 „ 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs.	14 to 20
Gold Link Studs.....	„	16 „ 30
Gold Collar Studs	„	6 „ 8
Gold Shirt Studs	„	14 „ 20
Gold Scarf Rings.....	„	8 „ 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs.	„	2 „ 6

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's, Apollo House, at London cost Price.

		Rs.	as.
MILITARY Doe Gloves	per pair	1	8
COLLARS Regent	„	5	0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy	„	5	0
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats	„	5	0
COTTON Socks White	„	10	0
COTTON Socks Colored	„	10	0
UNDER Vests Merino, each		4	0
TRAVELLING Suits		20	0
TRAVELLING Shirts		6	8
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz.		3	0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's		25	0
OVERLAND CHAIRS		10	0
RUGS AND MAUDS		16	0
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"		2	12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

FRERE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, (in Liquidation).—The undersigned is prepared to receive offers for the PURCHASE of the BUILDINGS, PRESSES, LEASE, &c., of the above Company, as undernoted, viz.:—

A substantial Stone Building, 274 ft. long by 106 ft. wide, situated on the Elphinstone Bunder, next the New Goods' Station of the G. I. P. Railway Company.

6 "Mason's" Screw and Lever Presses with patent right.

1 pair of Horizontal high-pressure Engine of 80 H. P., with 4 upright Boilers.

10,000 square yards of Land on Elphinstone Bunder held on a 99 years' lease from the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) at one rupee per yard per annum.

Offers will be received for the Machinery and Buildings separately.

The Property can now be inspected and further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned.

ALEX. BROWN, Liquidator.

Bombay, 6th July 1868.

D. S. KEMP and COMPANY PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, 5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, AND BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

specially established for the careful dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of

PURE DRUGS.

CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

Under the management of D. S. KEMP, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co.

D. S. K. & Co., in sincerely thanking the public for the ready and generous support accorded them, have much satisfaction in stating that they have now more thoroughly organized their business, and are extending its various departments, so as to meet fully an (prompt)ly the wishes of all who favour them with orders. It has from the beginning been their care to insure the perfect purity and trustworthiness of every preparation they make, as being the only means of securing uniformity and correctness in the dispensing of prescriptions.

They have also endeavoured to reduce, as far as consistent with quality, the prices of all the articles in which they deal, and the demand which has arisen for many of their preparations amply assures them of public approval.

PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENT;
5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.
BRANCH
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

INFANTS' AND INVALIDS' FOODS.

D. S. KEMP & Co., have been appointed SOLE AGENTS

FOR THE

LONDON INFANTS' FOOD SOCIETY'S PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK, the most nourishing and strengthening food for delicate infants which has yet been produced. The enormous sale which it now obtains at home is the result both of its remarkable nourishing properties, and of the medical scrutiny through which it has passed in Germany, France, and England.

It is especially adapted for now-born children and those of very delicate constitution.

D. S. KEMP & Co., have also been appointed SOLE AGENTS

FOR

MESSRS. ALEX. ROBB & Co.'s BISCUITS.

Nursery Biscuits and Nursery Biscuit Powder are constantly on hand ex P. and O. Steamers. A large consignment of sundry Biscuits is shortly expected.

CORN FLOUR AND OTHER FOODS.

CCOAS, CHOCOLATES, COCOATINA.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA, containing no fat, is recommended for dyspeptic patients.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS. The Chests known under D. S. K. & Co.'s name are made expressly for them in England, and have peculiar adaptations for tropical climates.

There can be no doubt of their incalculable utility to

Residents	Planters
Tourists	Contractors
Travellers	Mariners
Explorers	Yachtsmen

and all whose circumstances or avocations remove them from immediate medical assistance.

Abundant testimony to their value has been received from purchasers who have attributed their freedom from epidemics to their having these boxes of remedies always at hand.

Experience is constantly being taken advantage of to improve the Chests, and render them as perfect as portability will allow.

In ordering, it should be stated for what purpose the Chest is required, and whether for the use of one individual a family, or a party.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co

NOTICES.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

FIRST GRAND MAGICAL AND MUSICAL PERFORMANCE

BY

PROFESSOR RUCHWALDY,

The Hungarian Wizard (Pupil of Professor Anderson,)

AND

MADAME RUCHWALDY,

The celebrated Pianist, Pupil of the great Virtuos Liszt,

SATURDAY EVENING, 22ND AUGUST.

PROFESSOR and MADAME RUCHWALDY have much pleasure to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that they will have on the abovementioned day their

FIRST REPRESENTATION,

the like of which has never been seen or heard of in India.

PROGRAMME.

I.

MAGIC,

By means of Galvanism, Magnetism, and Electricity.

1.—Will you be so Kind as to Hear my Prayer?
2.—All Impossible is Possible.
3.—Orpheus in the Under World.
4.—In 15 Seconds Ready.
5.—The Voyage through the Air.
6.—The Chosen Coins.
7.—The Creation.

II.

GRAND CONCERT on the PIANO,

By MADAME RUCHWALDY.

1. La Traviata Grand Caprice de Concert (par Asher.)
2. La Cascada Morceau (par Madame Ruchwaldy.)

III.

THE POWERFUL WONDER OF MAGIC,

OR

THE FLYING MAGICIAN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes.....	Rs. 5	Gallery	Rs. 2
Stalls.....	„ 3	Pit.....	„ 1

First-class tickets may be had and Seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, Rampart Row, where a Plan of the Seats may be seen.

Doors open at a quarter past eight o'clock, Performance to commence at nine o'clock precisely.

VIVAT REGINA.

A. ALLAN,

TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER,

STAFF, MILITARY, AND NAVAL UNIFORMS

17, Apollo Street, Bombay.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the fresh arrival of NEW STOCK, and from the superior quality of texture and design, he begs to assert that they cannot be surpassed, and at a reduction of prices which will guarantee a SPEEDY SALE.

A. ALLAN makes no pretentions of competing with Native Derzies or Borahs, but he is prepared to supply the demands of his Constituents with good fitting Garments at a lower rate than any House in Bombay.

CHEAP SUITS FROM Rs. 20 TO 25.

Superfine West of England Black Cloth for Dress or Frock Coats, which for quality cannot be equalled in Bombay.

A splendid assortment of fancy Silk Mixed Coating.
Do. Do. Trousering.
Black, Blue Oxford, and fancy Doeskins.
West of England Tweeds, of every description.
A variety of Scotch Tweeds and fancy Angolas.
Black and White Moire Antique for Vestings.
White and Coloured Diamond Quilting do.
The new Regulation Patrol Jacket for Staff, Artillery, and Infantry.
Gold and Silver Collar Ornaments.
The new Regulation Staff Corps Belts.

HOSIERY.

New Pattern English made Shirts and Collars.
A choice selection of Silk Scarfs and Neckties from Re. 1
White Silk Elastic and Fancy Braces, from Re. 1.
Sleeping Suits made to order from Re. 16.
Flannel Shirts do. do. do. Rs. 6.
Cotton Gingham and Silk Umbrellas, 8, 10, 12, and 16 Ribbed.
Best White Kid Gloves, and White Dress Ties.

PARIS EXHIBITION BLACK SILK HATS.

The Paris Hats are the best quality and newest style.
Soft Brown and Spotted French Hats.
Ellwood's Air Chamber Hats and Bombay Staff Corp Helmet.

THE NEW CORK REGULATION HELMET.

Simpson's Patent Sewing Machine. The Queen Maab Do. Rs. 50.

SOLID LEATHER OVERLAND TRUNKS.

New Pattern Scotch Mauds and Balmoral Bonnets.
Railway Wrapper, Travelling Caps & Coupling Straps.
ALLAN'S CYCLONIANS WATERPROOF SUITS,

Made expressly to resist the severest weather; warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

For Waterproof Suits send size of Chest and Height.
A few Waterproof Saddle covers.

Terms—Cash.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer. &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berne (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS., in great variety. A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice that the ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING and the ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held in the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY the 26th day of August, instant, at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider the several subjects which were left undisposed of at the last aforesaid Meetings held on the 13th instant.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 17th August 1868.

ROSSELET & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, Opticians, Engravers, and Dealers in Electro-plated Wares! &c.!! &c.!!!

Beg to direct the attention of intending purchasers to their extensive Stock of English and Foreign

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

The whole of which have been manufactured expressly to meet the requirements of India wearers, and though differing greatly in price, according to the various degrees of excellence of finish, can nevertheless be equally recommended, and each guaranteed for the same period.

The following are the kinds which have obtained the greatest celebrity for superiority of workmanship and accuracy of performance:—

COURVOISIER BROTHERS,
BENOIT,
PATECK,
McCABE
JNO. JONES.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

NOTICES.

CONTINUED INCREASE OF BUSINESS.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Indian new BUSINESS of this Company for the six months ended 30th June 1868, consisted of 886 Policies, assuring Rs. 20,21,242, and yielding Rs. 95,805-10-1, in new Annual Premia, being an increase of FOURTEEN PER CENT. upon the new Business during the corresponding period of 1867.

For Forms of Proposal, Prospectuses, &

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Market active. Demand for Old Elphinstones at Rs. 800 per share.

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,000	5,200	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co. ...	..	450 per share
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	30 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.,, ...	..	800 p. share
1,080,000	1,000	480	.....	New Do.,, ...	..	240 p. share
2,000,000	10,000	4,100	.....	Frere Land Co. ...		99 per share
100,000	5,000	4,100	.....	Masagon Land and Reclamation Co..		680 per share
.....	2,000	1,500	25 p s	Port Canning ..		315
2,180,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co ...		1010

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks.. ...	6 months' sight.	1s. 11 3/16d. to 1s. 11¼d.
Do. Credits.. ..	6 Do. do....	1s. 11 5/16d. to 1s. 11¾d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do....	1s. 11¼d. to 1s. 11½d.
Calcutta	At sight	99¼ to 99¾
Do.	30 days' sight..	99¼
Do.	60 Do. do. .	99¼
Chin a...	60 days' sight...	218

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 20TH AUGUST.

				Per Candy.
Comrawuttee }	..	New	..	... 210 to 215
Akote..		..	..	... 218 to 220
Broach..	..	..	..	... 225 to 230
Dhollera.. }	..	..	..	.. 195 to 205
Bhownuggur }	...	...	..	.. 210 to 212
Veeravlie.. ..	...	..	..	... 225 to 227
Vingorla.. ..	..	..	..	... 205 to 207
Dharwar Sawginned	..	..	..	
Khandeish. .. }	..	..	..	
Barsee				

Ready sales ... ... 375 Candies.
Market active.

CALCUTTA—AUGUST 14.

Government Securities.—The market was quiet; the transactions reported were only for small amounts, at the following rates:—4 per cents. at Rs. 4-10 discount; 5 per cents. of 1856-57 at Rs. 9-12 premium, and 5½ per cents. at Rs. 15-2 and 15-4 premium.

6 per cent. Municipal Debentures found ready buyers at Rs. 6-2 and 6-4 premium.

Several purchases of Bank of Bengal shares were effected at Rs. 1,750.

National Bank shares were scarce in the market; only a few were procurable at Rs. 134.

Agra Bank is shares sold at Rs. 115.

15 Shares in the Delhi and London Bank were bought, for at country order, at Rs. 185 each.

A transaction in Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares was reported at Rs. 305.

The market for Port Canning Land Investment &c., for Co's shares was animated, several purchases took place at Rs. 305 for cash; in the afternoon there were demands, and prices rising rapidly. Many time-bargain contracts were made yesterday and to-day at Rs. 320, 321, 325 and 327½ for deliveries in two months.

In Thiroot Indigo Co's shares the transactions reported were all time-bargains at Rs. 105 per share, for deliveries in two months.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 20.

McInroy, Captain, 34th Madras Light Infantry, en route to join, from Poona.

Bell, Surgeon, Acting Presidency Surgeon, on leave, from Poona.

Llnellyn, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 20.

Teevan, Captain, 9th Regiment, to join, to Dover.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

It being very desirable that a register should be kept of the entire Rain-fall throughout the year at the various Stations in the Presidency, all Officers who now submit Returns of Rain-fall during the Monsoon months to the Curator of the Government Central Museum, are directed to continue the submission of such Returns weekly throughout the year.

With reference of the Notification (dated 17th July 1868) on the subject of Honours and High Proficiency Examinations in certain Vernacular and Classical Languages, the Notification of the 9th October 1861, Revenue Department, offering a reward of Rupees 1,000 to any Civilian who shall pass in 3 languages within 18 months is cancelled, so far as affects all Civilians who may join the Service after this date. It remains in force for all who are now in the Service.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Deputy Inspector General of the British Medical Department at the Presidency Visitor of the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba, in addition to the Officers included in the List published in the Government Notification of the 5th instant.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

G. O. No. 780, of 31st December 1867, prescribing the Form of Warrant for Commutation of Soldiers' to Civil Cacls, is cancelled. The Form of Warrant prescribed in Orders by the Commander in Chief in India, will be adopted instead. The Commander in Chief will publish it in his Army Orders.

The following Officers are allowed furlough to Europe, for twenty months, on medical certificate:—Captain C. Richardes, Bengal Staff Corps, and Lieutenant C. M. Ryves, General List, Adjutant 2nd Regiment N. I.

Brigadier General J. W. Donville is confirmed as a Brigadier General of the First Class, from the 21st instant, vice Brigadier General Raines, C.B., whose period of service on the Brigade Staff expires on the above date.

Brigadier General Raines, C.B., will continue in command of the Poona Division, with the rank of Brigadier General, till further orders.

The following extract from a Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 137, of 16th July 1868, is published:—

"The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz:—

Major J. C. Farquharson, 6 months.
Major J. R. G. G. Shortt, 4 months.
Major H. Y. Beale, 6 months.
Major H. F. Bolton, 3 months.
Major T. Leith, 6 months.
Captain W. R. S. Adams, 6 months.
Lieutenant W. L. Hallett, 6 months.

With reference to Government General Order No. 352A, 29th May, Major Carnegy is confirmed in the appointment of Assistant Adjutant General of the Army from the 5th June. This cancels Government General Order No 370, 9th June last.

Captain A. K. Wilson, Staff Corps, Wing Officer 7th Regiment N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel C. W. Walker is confirmed in the appointment of Superintendent of the Gaekwar's Contingent in Kattywar, from the 30th January 1868.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Major W. Widdicombe to act as Judicial Commissioner in Sind and Judge of the Sudder Court in that Province until further orders.

Mr. W. Foxton to act as Judge and Session Judge of Kurrachee, until further orders.

Captain S. F. McGillivray to be confirmed as District Superintendent of Police in the Canara District.

Lieutenant Colonel H. B. Hodgson to be District Superintendent of Police in the Shikarpoor District.

Captain F. P. Bartholomew to be District Superintendent of Police in the Surat District, but to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Kaladghee District during the absence of Major Shortt, or until further orders.

Mr. G. B Reid, Acting 3rd Assistant Collector of Ahmednugur, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, and with powers to commit cases to the Sessions in the Ahmednuggur Districts.

Azum Baleriahia Nimbajee Sheersalker, 1st Carkoon of Talooka Khatao, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class in the Sattara District.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council sanctions the closing of the Bombay Court of Small Causes for the Second Vacation of the present year, from 9th to 31st October next, both days inclusive.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. F. M. Grant acted as 1st Assistant Collector of Ahmedabad, from 2nd April to 5th July 1868.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Dr. G. F. Forbes to officiate, temporarily, as Inspector in Chief of Cotton Frauds Department performing his own duties as Cotton Commissioner in addition.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The furlough for two years granted to Mr. W. M. P. Coghlan, Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, on the 7th ultimo, is cancelled, and he is allowed a furlough to Europe for 15 months, from the 11th instant, under Clause (a) of Section VIII. of the New Consolidated Civil Service Absentee Rules.

Assistant Surgeon J. Frolliot to be Superintendent of Vaccination in Sind.

Assistant Surgeon T. Cody to be Acting Superintendent of Vaccination, Western Circle.

Assistant Surgeon J. Raby to be Superintendent of Vaccination, Southern Circle.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

M. E. P. Down, Collector of Poona, has been granted by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months, on medical certificate

The undermentioned Officers have been premitted by the Secretary of State to return to their duties:—

Mr. G. H Johns, 2nd Assistant Collector, Tanna. On 16th October 1868, *via* Marseilles.

Mr A. C. Cumming, Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, Khandeish. On expiration of leave.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend W. G. Sharpin is appointed to officiate as Joint Chaplain of Kurrachee, during the absence of the Reverend W. Jones.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONER.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Lieutenant W. H. Wilson, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Surat, delivered over charge of his office to Captain W. P. La Fouche, Superintendent of Police, on the 6th instant in the forenoon.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—20TH AUGUST.

London....Cotton....£1 0s. 0d. Nominal per ton.
Seeds ...£1 0s. 0d. do. do.
Liverpool...Cotton....£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d. do.
Seeds ...£1 0s. 0d. do.
Overland...Cotton....£4 10s. 0d. per 40 cubic feet
China ....Cotton.... Rs. 2 to 3 per bale.
Mauritius..Gram .... Rs. 0 12 0 per bay.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Aug. 20	H.M. Dalhousie (s)	Crocker	Aden.
	Futtel Bhurry ...	Nacoda	Jeddah, July 24.
	Pendragon	Newton.....	Liverpool, May 9.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Aug. 19	Krishna (s).....	Child	Aden and Suez.
	Agra	Macaulay....	Rangoon.
	Ethereal	Dowsett.....	Cochin.
	Carnatarn	Young	Galle.
	Sydney Dacres ...	Gillies	Calcutta.
	Western Empire...	Rogers	Callao.
	City of Nankin ..	Watson	Calcutta.
	Warrior.....	Turnbull ...	Cochin.
	The Craigs	Fleming	Callao.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Rohamany*, Jones, to Calcutta.
Ship *White Jacket*, Johnson, to Singapore.
Ship *Timour*, Spooner, to Colombo.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Ship *Wide-awake*, to Mauritius.
Ship *Dilkorree*, to Singapore.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—The Telegraph of the 14th August announced the arrivals of the ship "Thomas Seddons," T. Mosnard, Bombay 1st August, and barque "Pacific."

DEPARTURES.—August 14th, ships "Victoria Nyanza," "Lightning," "Tantallon Castle," and "Evangeline."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PICKED UP AT SEA, one GIG, painted Black out, and Green in, measuring about 15 feet long, No. 5 on the bows. Party owning the same apply to the undersigned.

JAMES JOPP,
Master Ship "Thorndean."

20th August 1868.

FOR SALE, on board the Ship "TIRRELL," about 5,000 Pressed Bales of HAY, in Gunney Cloth, forming portion of the Abyssinia Stores supplied here by the Commissariat Department.

For further particulars apply to Captain MORGAN on board, or to the undersigned, ship laying off Boree Bunder.

NANABHOY & SORABJEE.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "PENDRAGON," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delibery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Pendragon."

Bombay, 20th August 1868.

ANY persons having CLAIMS on, or being INDEBTED to, the ESTATE of the late Lieut.-Colonel W. A. NEALE, of the Bombay Staff Corps, and Superintendent Government Cattle Farm at Alligaum, are requested to communicate with the undersigned at Seroor within one month from this date.

R. M. WESTROPP, Lt.-Col., Poona Horse,
President Committee of Adjustment.

20th August 1868.

NOTICE.—The Certificate for an ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY'S NEW SHARE No. 11643, registered in the name of JAMES W. WRIGHT, being LOST or MISSING, any person holding or claiming to have a lien upon the same is requested to communicate with Mr. JOHN MARSHALL at the Office of Messrs. JOHN FARRAR & Co., Church Lane; application having been made for the issue of a New Certificate.

20th August 1868.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act 1866, and the Bombay and Mahim Financial Corporation (Limited).

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on all admitted Claims will be paid to the Creditors on SATURDAY the 22nd instant, and on subsequent SATURDAYS, between the hours of 3 and 5 P.M., at the Corporation's Office, No. 16 Old Beef Market Lane, Fort.

Creditors are required to produce their Vouchers when applying for the same.

TRIMBUCK RAMCHUNDRA,
Official Liquidator of the Bombay and Mahim Financial Corporation (Limited).

Bombay, 19th August 1868.

THE ORIENTAL INSURANCE SOCIETY (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of the above Society will be held at the Office of the Society, No. 24, Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, on WEDNESDAY the 2nd day of September next, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Accounts and Report of the Liquidators for the year ending 12th March 1868.

2nd.—To pass a Resolution that the Liquidators have all the powers which are specified in Section 174 of Act X. of 1865, conferred upon them.

3rd.—To do any other business that may be submitted.

BHIMJEE PURSHOTUM,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE CHINOY, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 19th August 1868.

NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COLABA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED) will be CLOSED from the 20th to 27th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
For the London, Asiatic, and American Company (Ld.),
CHARLES E. BENN, Joint Manager,
Secretaries.

COLABA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY the 27th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1868, Directors' Report, and to declare a Dividend.

2nd.—To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year.

3rd.—To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

4th.—The following Special Resolutions will also be proposed:—

That a certain number of the old Presses of the Company not being able to compete favourably with the improvements that have been brought out by other Companies, the Directors be authorised to put themselves in communication with their Agents in England with the view of obtaining Plans and Specifications of a new Press that shall offer greater advantages in measurement and general economy than any other at present established in Bombay, and if the same meet their approval, they be authorised to purchase any number within the present amount of the Reserve Fund.

That the Directors be authorised at any time in case of need to borrow temporarily from the Reserve Fund for the current working expenses of the Company to the extent of Rs. 30,000, any sum so borrowed to be refunded, together with interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

That Clause 32 of the Company's Deed of Co-partnership or Articles of Association be altered by substituting for the words "one of the Directors for the time being" the words "by the Secretaries of the said Company."

That Clause 44 of the Company's Deed of Co-partnership or Articles of Association be altered by adding thereto the following words—

"Provided" also that when and so often as the Reserve Fund which shall for the time being be set apart and invested under this Clause shall amount to the sum of Rupees Three Hundred Thousand or upwards, the Directors shall be at liberty, if they think fit, to discontinue the setting apart of all or any part of such percentage as aforesaid or the further accumulation of such Reserve Fund or of the Interest thereon.

By order of the Directors,
For the London, Asiatic, and American Company (Ld.),
CHARLES E. BENN, Joint Manager,
Secretaries.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.—The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 25th August at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

OVERLAND MAILS.

Tuesday....	August	25	Saturday....	Oct.	31
,, ...	,, Sept.	1	,,	Nov.	7
,, ...	,,	8	,, ...	,,	14
,, ...	,,	15	,, ...	,,	21
,, ...	,,	22	,, ...	,,	28
,, ...	,,	29	,, ...	Dec.	5
,, ...	,,	6	,, ...	,,	12
,, ...	,, October	13	,, ...	,,	19
,, ...	,,	20	,, ...	,,	26

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1868.

WE showed the other day, in reference to the financial operations of Mr. Crawford, which have so shocked the Bench of Justices, that when Mr. Crawford entered upon office in 1865 the Municipality had no money, except the balance of a sum which his predecessors had borrowed from the drainage fund. In order to provide him with the means of carrying on the municipal establishments, the Bench authorised him to borrow farther from the same fund. To increase his troubles a lucrative source of income, in the shape of the town duties, was cut off from the day the new Act came into operation, and by a singular oversight on the part of the legislature the new taxes did not come into force for six months, and could not be levied for nine months after he assumed office. The end of the first six months of his municipal government saw him with an excess of expenditure over income of Rs. 2,84,000 and farther liabilities bequeathed to him by his predecessors of nearly nine lacs of rupees, which had to be paid off out of the funds of 1866. He thus started in 1866, and in fact started his career as Municipal Commissioner, with an actual deficit of close upon twelve lacs of rupees, not far short of one-half of the income of the Municipality. Now, the public, as a matter of common fairness, is bound to give Mr. Crawford the fullest credit for this fact. He is entitled to ask them to consider the effect of suspending nearly the whole operations of the Municipality, for this would have had to be done, if it had been resolved to free the Municipality at the outset of the new regime from the debt which had been handed down from the old. The whole of 1866, and a great portion of 1867, would necessarily have been a dead and idle interregnum, during which almost all repairs on roads, the scavenging of the town, and every necessary work would have been suspended, to enable the Municipality to get rid of this burden. We do not suppose that when Mr. Crawford presented his budget in 1865 he had any conception of the magnitude of the liabilities which were accumulating around him, or he would scarcely have ventured, so early in his career, to submit a budget showing a deficit of seven lacs of rupees. But during 1866 these liabilities were growing up around him palpably and painfully; they were withdrawing his collections from his coffers, and yet, instead of slackening the municipal machine as prudence dictated, he drove it at an increased rate; and to the difficulties bequeathed him by his predecessors he added the farther one of his own creating—an excess of expenditure over income for that year to the extent of several lacs of rupees. It is true that we now judge of this in the full light of historial results, whereas Mr. Crawford was groping his way in 1866 through the twilight of the estimates of a first budget. He had no vestige of data on which to frame his estimates, but as regards the revenue side of his account he is not entitled to plead that fact because his actual recoveries were greater than his estimates; and as regards the expenditure for 1866 proper he had it under his own control. If Mr. Crawford had kept his actual expenditure for that year within the estimated expenditure fixed by the Bench, and if still farther, with the unexpected accumulating burdens coming down upon him from 1865, he had retrenched the expenditure, he would not have got clear of his difficulties, but he would have taken a material step towards putting the municipal finances on a sound footing.

Unfortunately, however, two things happened. Mr. Crawford, in October 1865, asked the Bench of Justices to appoint a Finance Committee to aid him in the management of the municipal funds. This the wise Bench altogether neglected to do, not even condescending to noticing the proposal. The second thing was that Mr. Crawford persuaded himself in 1865, and remained under the delusion throughout the greater part of 1866, that Government would re-impose town duties. Had the Bench of Justices realised Mr. Crawford's position and laid to heart his repeated complaints about want of money they would have taken the most instant and vigorous steps to push the Town Duty Bill (for they ultimately approved of its principle); but it came lumbering slowly before them in April 1866, and was shelved for three months, and then handed over to Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy to introduce into the legislature. What became of it there is well known, but we believe the Bench, after dropping its egg in the legislative nest, took no farther notice of it, leaving it to be hatched or not, as the legislative instincts might determine. On the other hand, Mr. Crawford was unremitting, zealous, and even earnest in his efforts to force the Bill through the Council, as he had forced it through the Bench. He went a step or two farther. He dunned Government until Government transferred the tobacco duties to the Municipality, and he dunned the Bench until the Bench, after a bitter discussion and several months' delay, consented in 1867 to the legislature being asked to authorise the levying of the rates in advance. In October 1866, for example, we find him thus addressing a meeting of the Bench, and the words are important in two senses, for they show that he was labouring assiduously to increase the sources of municipal revenue, and that he was by this time so fully aware of his difficulties, that the utmost economy he could practise should have been regarded as imperatively necessary. He says—

"He wished to preface his remarks by pointing out, as he had already pointed out to Government, the exceedingly unsatisfactory position of the Municipal Fund, owing to its having no cash balance available on which to draw. It was thus dependent entirely upon current recoveries for its regular payments, and the result was that the Municipal Fund was in a state of chronic insolvency. . . . . Major Thacker had brought this point to the notice of the Bench in a sentence in his remarks on the accounts for 1865, which did not obtain all the attention that it deserved. Major Thacker said—'I may invite attention to the advisability of making arrangements by which a sum of money would be available upon which to draw as occasion may require for current expenditure. . . . With however rapidity collections may be gathered in, it will not unfrequently happen that they will not suffice to cover requirements which at one time small, and another excessive, cannot be regulated from month to month by the amount of the receipts.' Now the truth of this remark was aptly illustrated by the fact that the expenditure on account of the police up to 1st October 1866 was Rs. 90,000 odd in excess of the recoveries on account of the police rate, although at the end of the year, when the whole of the police rate was collected, there would be an actual excess in favour of the rate. In order to meet the police charges from month to month they had been obliged to advance from their current income to the police account. Such was more or less the case at different times with every item of municipal expenditure. . . . The cause of this was of course the absurd system of quarterly recoveries of the municipal rates and taxes in arrears. The Municipal Fund never had in the past year, so far as he was aware, a single rupee in any balance in hand. Its income was always in arrear, and the Municipality was consequently always in debt at the end of the quarter."

Again, three months afterwards we find him reiterating the same burden of impecuniosity, and we feel bound to quote the passage:—

"I have to meet six months' expenditure with three months' income. I need not point out the absurdity of attempting to carry on the Municipality successfully under these circumstances. . . . . Now, at the first meeting I had the honour of attending, I drew attention of the Bench to the fact that the Municipality had no funds at all, that it had nothing whatever to go upon. I also discovered to my astonishment that although the Municipality had something like ten lacs of liabilities to clear off within the last six months of 1865, in regard to contracts which it was bound to discharge, it had not a rupee to expend. I need not point out to the Bench that this system was most extravagant and most improper, and that it entirely destroyed the dignity and credit of the Municipality in every way. At present the Municipality lived from hand to mouth, and had to put this man off to pay another man; and really the system placed me—and the Controller also—in such a degrading position that if I had had any conception of the real position of the Municipality when I took charge, no amount of salary would have induced me to take it."

The words in the former extract were spoken nearly two years ago; those in the latter twenty months ago, and they fell upon almost deaf ears. What held true then held also true at the beginning of the present year, for although some relief was granted by the Legislature authorising the levy of rates in advance, the relief was not so full as was expected, and a portion of it was postponed till January last. And it is perfectly obvious that such levy in advance could not possibly relieve the Commissioner from his difficulties; for the benefit thereby gained could not wipe off the load of debt inherited from the old Commissioners, and hanging like a millstone round the neck of the Municipality. Mr. Crawford has pointed out at Bench meetings half a dozen or a dozen times over, that this burden upon him caused a incalculable waste of public money, but the Bench fought him hard on every proposal he made to remedy the evil. At the end of every year, hitherto, he has had to shovel over into the following year a large amount of liabilities. What was the use of his going to the Bench in December last when he began to pledge his own personal credit to obtain money to pay off the debts which were eating the very life and soul out of the Municipality? The Bench would have spouted whole bucketfuls of talk and *done* nothing. They knew the state of the Municipal Fund two years ago, and have been guilty of culpable remissness and neglect of duty in not dealing with it. The resolution they have passed comes, therefore, from them with exceedingly bad grace; and it is a matter, in this instance, to be regretted that they are the irresponsible nominees of an irresponsible Government, instead of the elected and responsible representatives of an indignant community.

OUR Afghanistan letter to-day is full of interesting details respecting the taking of Ghiznee and the state of Cabul.

DR. G. F. FORBES has been appointed to officiate temporarily as Inspector-in-Chief of the Cotton Frauds Department, in addition to his own duties as Cotton Commissioner.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL DOMVILLE has been confirmed as a Brigadier-General of the first class, *vice* Brigadier-General Raines, whose period of service on the Brigade Staff has expired. Brigadier-General Raines is to continue to command the Poona division of the army.

MAJOR CARNEGY is confirmed, from 5th June, in the appointment of Assistant Adjutant-General of the Bombay Army.

MAJOR WIDDICOMBE is appointed to act as Judicial Commissioner in Sind, and Mr. Foxton as Judge and Sessions Judge of Kurrachee.

THE "Poona Observer" of yesterday has a few notes of the eclipse as seen at different places. As to Poona, the "Observer" thinks that if the people there were polled they would declare they had been egregiously "taken in." "A very large number of gentlemen and ladies proceeded to the bank of the Seena river, about six miles from Sholapoor. Amongst them were the Hon'ble H. B. Ellis, the Hon'ble S. Mansfield, and the Hon'ble Colonel Marriott. The ladies and gentlemen afterwards had a pic-nic for the day, on a very grand scale, and returned to Sholapoor in the evening, well satisfied with the day's pleasure." This was sensible. The eclipse was not far short of being total there. Another place mentioned is Taklee, on the bank of the Bhima. A small party of gentlemen, including the Hon'ble H. Newton, went there, and had the pleasure of seeing a *total* eclipse, which lasted two minutes. "The place became so dark, that each other's faces were barely observable,—all around being hidden in a weird gloom." "At Beejapoor the eclipse was total, and the darkness continued for five minutes. The weather on the occasion was very clear." The German sages, therefore, have been lucky.

AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BATTLE AT GHIZNEE—ITS CAPTURE BY SIRDAR YAKOOB KHAN—FLIGHT OF SURWAR KHAN TO SAIDABAD.

25th July.—It was reported in my last letter that Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan, the Naib of Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan, had reached Bamian to assist the Ameer Mahomed Azim Khan with a body of 7,000 troops, but was so much dissatisfied with both the Turkistanee Sirdar and the Cabul Ameer that he would not move in any direction. While insurrection was going on against the Ameer at Hazara, Punjshere, &c., this noted Sirdar, with the whole of his troops, openly deserted the cause of Azim Khan and joined Sirdar Yakoob Khan at his camp Nanee. He has written to the Cabul Ameer asking him to encounter him (Ismail Khan) in the field before he fights the son of Ameer Shere Ally Khan. The desertion of this principal Sirdar on whose aid the Ameer Mahomed Azim Khan so greatly relied, is a great loss to him, and distinctly foretells the calamity which seems about to befall him. It is reported that when the news of the desertion of the Sirdar reached Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan, he despatched sowars in large numbers in various directions to seize him, but the deserter had successfully joined Yakoob Khan's camp, and was shortly met after that by the whole his troops. The Ameer Azim Khan was at the present moment at Deh Pooree, the camp to which he runs now and then. The Ameer is there collecting troops, and all the newly enlisted soldiery which Sahibzadah Ghoolam Jan Kohistanee procured for him is present there waiting the Ameer's orders for a march. While the Ameer is absent at Deh Pooree, Sirdar Shumsoodden Khan and Major Abdool Kareem Khan are at the head of affairs at Cabul and engaged busily in sending aid to the Ameer to his camp.

26th July.—News was received at Cabul to-day of a most sanguinary battle having been fought in the neighbourhood of Ghiznee between the troops of Sirdar Yakoob Khan and those of Surwar Khan. It is reported that Surwar Khan, believing that the son of Ameer Shere Ally Khan had, in accordance with his father's command, postponed the battle and was marching backwards in the direction of Moker, prepared the whole of his troops for fight. Putting himself at the head of seven or eight thousand troops he marched in the direction of Nanee to embrace, as he supposed, the favourable opportunity of attacking that principal post of Sirdar Yakoob Khan. He had, however, not sufficiently advanced when, quite contrary to expectation, he was met by Yakoob Khan, personally commanding his force, and having General Faramooz Khan Kafiree, Sirdar Fatteh Mahomed Khan, and Sirdar Mahomed Aslam Khan, brother of Ameer Shere Ally Khan, next to him in command. Action was commenced at once, and as this was the day destined to decide the fate of Ghiznee, Surwar Khan exerted all his strength to win the battle. His own men, however, commenced deserting him, but this was not till they were severely beaten by Sirdar Yakoob Khan's army. Sirdar Abdool Ghafoor Khan, son of Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan, and Sirdar Eusoof Khan were killed, on the side of Surwar Khan, during this engagement, while the number of the wounded and the dead was calculated to be between four and five hundred men, all in the employ of the Cabul Ameer. Surwar Khan on sustaining this defeat is reported to have fled with the handful of his army which proved faithful to him. In what direction he has made his flight was not accurately known to-day; some say he was returning to Cabul, others that he had gone to Ghiznee to defend that city.

27th July.—Further news was received from Ghiznee to day. It was brought specially by those who, having made their flight from Ghiznee, have come to Cabul in a perfectly ruined condition. They state that Surwar Khan after his defeat in the field, which was only a few kosses distant from the city, made haste to re-enter Ghiznee to hold it against the enemy, and to avail himself of those arsenal and military stores which he had heaped in the Ghiznee fort for the use of his army. On reaching the city walls, however, he found the gates shut against him. Neither reprehension nor threat was now of any avail with the guards of the gates, who were backed by thousands of the mob, all of whom were anxious to see Shere Ally Khan or his son at the head of them. Surwar Khan on seeing this fled in the direction of Cabul panic-stricken, and was now reported to be encamped with his shattered army at Saidabad on the Ghiznee and Cabul road. The victor, Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan, with his Generals and Sirdars, entered Ghiznee and was most enthusiastically received by the residents of the town. The Sirdar first of all proceeded to the fort, when the Jazailchees, appointed by Surwar Khan to the charge of the garrison, laid down their arms before him and paid him homage. The whole store which had been collected by Surwar Khan in that strong fort fell into the hands of Yakoob Khan, while all the Khans and Sirdars of Ghiznee offered nuzzurs to him when summoned to pay their respects. The news was received with the greatest alarm at Cabul. The whole city was in a state of commotion, men were running to and fro in the streets, and a state of perfect anarchy and confusion prevailed. Business was entirely stopped, and all the shops of the city were closed. Men even locked up the doors of their own houses, and having shut up their women and children in their lodgings, seated themselves at the doors with naked swords to watch the houses and to encounter any one who challenged them. Such was the state of Cabul to-day, and such the want of proper government to restore order. Sirdar Shumsoodeen Khan has gone to the Balla Hissar, raised new batteries around it, and was making his position strong in that fort, where it is expected a last battle will be fought between the two contending parties.

28th July.—Kossids arrived this day at Cabul from camp Deh Pooree, or Deh Boria, stating that the moment the Ameer Azim Khan heard of the fall of Ghiznee he marched for that town with a body of seven thousand troops which he had collected at his camp, having almost emptied all the other stations of their military forces. It was also reported this day that General Soohrab Khan, who a few days ago was despatched by Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan at the head of two thousand troops from Turkistan to the rescue of Ameer Azim Khan, has been seized by Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan on his way to Cabul from Bamian. When the General was seized the whole of his troops joined Sirdar Ismail Khan. This Sirdar has at the present moment nine thousand men belonging to the army, seven thousand of his own and two thousand of General Soohrab Khan's; and was with this entire force stationed at Kotul, outside the city of Chorekar, by command of Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan. A report was current at Cabul to-day explaining what led to the desertion of Sirdar Ismail Khan. It is stated that Abdool Rahman Khan had secretly written a letter to Azim Khan desiring him to seize Ismail Khan when he reached Cabul with his troops, as he put no faith in him. The kossid who carried this letter was intercepted at Bamian by the Sirdar, and the letter which communicated the above was discovered on his person. Ismail Khan, who was already dissatisfied with Azim Khan and his nephew, on seeing that such a trick was being played against him, openly embraced the cause of Shere Ally Khan and wrote also to the Cabul Ameer challenging him to fight if he could in the field. It was also reported this day that Arsalla Khan Jeharkhyle, who last week had proceeded in disappointment to the camp of Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan, has again made his appearance at Gurdaiz near Lah Gurh, and that the discontents against the Ameer Mahomed Azim Khan have joined him again.

July 29th.—News from Ghiznee states that Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan has pitched his Peshkhana on the Cabul road, five kosses distant from Ghiznee, and intended to come to Cabul at once. He has allowed Ismail Khan to proceed to Cabul by regular marches without waiting for himself, and that Sirdar was complying with his commands. Cabul is as usual the scene of confusion and anarchy. The Kootwall runs here and there with mounted soldiers in his company, but no one listens to him. It was also this night that Sirdar Zikrya Khan and Yahya Khan, son of the Sirdar Sooltan Mahomed Khan, with a body of five hundred sowars, fled from Cabul to join Sirdar Yakoob Khan. While this occurred by night, Ashkakasee Shere Dill Khan and Poor Dill Khan Ghiznee Khyle fled by day time from Cabul to join the Ameer Shere Ally's son. There is none to resist them or check them in committing such breach of trust. The Ameer Mahomed Azim Khan has now in all ten thousand men in his troops, of which not more than one thousand are at Cabul. Letters were also received from Turkistan this day stating that Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan on hearing of this last defeat of Azim Khan had resolved to move in person at the head of his army to the aid of his uncle and to give fight hand to hand to Sirdar Yakoob Khan under the walls of Balla Hissar. Reports have even reached Cabul that the Sirdar had actually moved and was on his way to Cabul with a very large army.

30th July.—It was reported to-day that Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan had reached Deh Yahya, twelve kosses only distant from Cabul. Sirdar Noor Mahomed Khan, son of Sirdar Sooltan Mahomed Khan, and father-in-law to Ameer Mahomed Azim Khan, have fled this day from Cabul to join Sirdar Yakoob Khan at Ghiznee. Also, Sirdar Ahmed Khan and other friends of Ameer Azim Khan this day made arrangements to withdraw the Ameer's family from Cabul, to save them from falling into the hands of the enemy and thus being put to disgrace. They imagine that when an article has passed the revision and approval of the editor of a journal, that article becomes his own? Were this doctrine established, we should require a special code of journalistic ethics. An editor is responsible for the articles which he publishes, but to assert a claim to their authorship on the ground of the emandations and corrections he has made in them, is certainly a novel idea. If Mr. Wood claims the authorship of Mr. Knight's articles on *this* ground, it must be conceded; for Mr. Knight has a very painful memory of the verbal alterations made in some of his articles, much, as he thought, to their detriment. There is only one other point we need notice upon this question, which is Mr. Wood's statement that he is under the disadvantage of not having a file of the paper to refer to. It is a very great disadvantage indeed. But as Mr. Wood has now been in Bombay two or three days, and as we offered him, by letter, on Tuesday last, access to our files, we conclude that he has some misgivings as to their being of any assistance to him. As a matter of fact, five minutes spent over the files would convince him of the error he has committed. Nearly every sentence of the first column of his defence—in which he professes to narrate the history of the discussion, and the part taken therein by himself and by Mr. Knight respectively—is erroneous; and it is simply unpardonable that with the files of the journal at his disposal to verify his statements, he should have preferred to trust his memory. To go through the column, sentence by

the environs of which even the Directors of the (old) Bank of Bombay and the Local Government were still wandering at the close of 1866, when your journal became the means of their unwelcome release. Your readers must also be conscious that this journal has always been ready to make the best of every authentic gleam of encouragement in local affairs, so that if it has erred at all it has been on the side of hopefulness; but in this, as in many other matters, Mr. Knight seems but very superficially acquainted with what has taken place in his absence What is meant in Friday's article about "morbid influences" which prevented "the resuscitation" of the Commercial Bank Corporation is not by any means clear; but reference to your file will show that the present writer gave the scheme such chance to live as it deserved. From the fatal day the Commercial Bank was removed to London it was beset with "morbid influences" which chased it to its grave, and the Bombay shareholders might well be forgiven if they regarded the resuscitation scheme as haunted by the same "morbid influences." As a compendious reply to this part of Friday's ill-considered and superficial review of your journal's policy in regard to local banking I may be allowed to point out that in March of last year the "late editor" supported the modest but promising proposal to establish a new local exchange bank out of the capital rescued from two of the liquidated banks, while about the same time he gave the *coup de grace* to an impudent scheme for carrying on the ill-omened Bank of Gujerat.

The writer of Friday's article owns that "Bombay has erred, and erred grievously," but asserts that "there is no danger of our forgetting the lessons of 1865." In a general sense this assurance is well founded; but when close observers note the slighting, not to say sneering way in which the term "legitimate banking" is sometimes alluded to, when they note that, in the same quarters, advancing on joint stock companies' shares is distinctly allowed to be "legitimate banking," and when they note that the Bank Commission is scolded for expressing doubts whether advancing in the form of overdrafts is in accordance with sound bankers' principles, there is, with such observers, room to fear lest the "local press" may slide back into the enervating maxims and sophistical excuses of 1864-5. It is all very well to write "*we* have simply determined that "Bombay shall not occupy the level" to which it was driven by the sins and follies of 1864-5, but unless that be accompanied by a stern resolve to break for ever with the evil traditions of those times, the phrase quoted is only so much valiant nonsense. Whether something has not been done in your columns during the last two years to build up such a healthy resolve I must leave to your readers to declare. And though it is written in Friday's article, that "when the present editor resumed "charge of the journal be found but one tone throughout India towards our community, that of half pitying contempt," I cannot but regard this averment as an instance of the "present editor's" failure as to accuracy and discrimination. Had he written "*since* the present editor resumed charge, &c.," the statement would have been more correct, while the "one tone throughout India" would have been to a great extent accounted for. Possibly the new "tone" of the Bombay press—euphoniously described as being "somewhat rude to our Bengal contemporaries"—may go far to account for the simultaneous echo that has been evoked in the Indian press since Midsummer day. But this is not for me to decide.

In conclusion I must again express my deep regret at having this vindication forced upon me. To me notoriety is uncongenial. I prefer the impersonal and unacknowledged, though honourable independent and useful position of an anonymous but responsible writer. None can appreciate more fully and fairly than I do the political services that Mr. Knight has occasionally rendered to India, but I think he sadly mistook his way when he begrudged to another labourer in the same cause, a mere passing acknowledgment, which would have been forgotten ere this had it not been for the indiscretion of the "present editor."—Yours truly,

W. MARTIN WOOD,
Editor *Times of India*
Poona, August 15th. (on Furlough).

BOMBAY.

This being the Hindoo holiday called Ganesh Chaturthi, or Gunputti day, the High Court, Police Courts, and most of the public offices will be closed.

The next vacation of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, as fixed by Government, will be from 9th to 13th October, both inclusive.

Mr. William Knox Pomeroy was a passenger to Suez by the "Krishna" yesterday, in addition to those whose names have been already published.

We are requested to acknowledge a contribution of Rs. 10 from "R. P. B," to the Mazagon Police poor-box.

A number of people were brought before Mr. Nana Morojee at the Police Court yesterday and charged with having carried on professions without Municipal licenses. Two of these persons were fined Rs. 15, and three Rs. 10.

A native merchant named Shaik Chota Shaik Nubbab, residing at Upper Colaba, yesterday applied at the Fort Police Court for a warrant for the apprehension of four persons named Bhawoo Meya Cokeney, Abdool Cader, Cokeney Watwa, and Beya, woman. He stated that about eight months ago he had left Bombay for his native country, Kherpoor, in Sind, leaving his stepson, Abdool, in charge of his property. On Tuesday last he returned to Bombay, and on examining his property discovered that a box, which had been locked with a padlock, and in which he had left Rs. 3,000 in cash, seven pearls of the value of Rs. 225, and four silver waist ornaments, of the value of Rs. 110, had been broken open and its contents removed. From information he had received he believed that the four persons mentioned had committed the robbery; he charged them accordingly, and prayed that a warrant might be issued for their apprehension, which was granted.

A man named Hurryvullub Moteelall yesterday laid an information to the following effect before Mr. Nana Morojee at the Fort Police Court, in applying for a warrant of apprehension against Tullockchund Goolabdass:—That Tullockchund, who had a shop opposite to the informant's in Chowksee Bazaar, had on Friday last come across to him at about noon and asked for 156 tolas of gold, saying that there was a man in his shop who wanted to buy it. On this representation he gave him two bars of gold weighing 156 tolas. Seeing that Tullockchund did not return he went over to his shop at two o'clock but was told that he had gone out. He called again in the evening but could not find Tullockchund. In consequence of information he had since received he believed that Tullockchund had already cheated one Rajaram Narrondass in the same way, and that His Worship had already granted a warrant for his apprehension. He now charged Tullockchund with criminal breach of trust, and prayed for a warrant for his apprehension. If His Worship thought the warrant which was already out was sufficient he prayed him to keep on his file the present application, so as to enable him (deponent) to conduct the prosecution when Tullockchund is arrested.

The enquiry into the burning of the "Mai Blume."—The Court appointed by Government to enquire into the circumstances attending the burning of the ship "Mai Blume" in the harbour on the morning of the 5th inst. resumed in the Police Court yesterday. The joiner of the vessel and one of the crew of the lighter which was lying alongside having been examined, Henry Crane, the cook, was called. He said the captain had discharged him and given him a bad character, though he thought he was entitled to a good one for his good conduct. He did not say a word to the captain on the day of his discharge, and had always been respectful to him. He thought he could get the captain a bad character for detaining Government stores, and reported that the captain had not given up some fittings. He went on board to point out these fittings to the Government carpenter. He reported that the captain had stolen Government wood. His sole reason for doing so was private animosity. After being on board on the 4th he went to the Sailors' Home, where he stayed about ten minutes; after which he went to the Custom House, saw the captain, and then went back to the Home. He was at the Home about half past-five o'clock on that day, when he went out but got back before nine o'clock, and turned in, in a few minutes after. He was at the Home all night, and heard of the fire just after daylight. He was not astonished when he heard of the fire, and did not go to make any inquiries about it—never asked a question. The night after the fire he was taken into custody, at which he was not surprised. He believed he had been taken into custody on suspicion, though he knew no reason for being suspected. He could not account for the fire. He had himself complained of the hay being "hot." He got a good character from his last ship. He never saw or heard of a slow match. The Court then adjourned till to-morrow, when they will announce their decision.

The rainfall at Matheran up to 9 A.M. on the 3rd August was 258 inches 47 cents; at Malcolm Peit, Mahableshwur, it was 141 inches 47 cents.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

REWARDS OF OFFICERS ENGAGED IN ABYSSINIA.

LONDON, 15TH AUGUST.

The Emperor Napoleon has held a grand review at Paris at which Lord Robert Napier was present. His Excellency has since gone to Chalons.

An atrocious outrage has been committed in Tipperary. A bailiff and a constable were killed and a landlord and four other persons wounded.

General George Malcolm and Commodore Heath have been gazetted Knights Companions of the Order of the Bath. Colonel Collings of the 33rd, Colonel Thesiger of the 95th, Colonel Donald and Major Gough of the Bengal Army, Colonel Wilby of the 4th King's Own, Colonel Fraser of the 11th Hussars, Colonels Petrie, Millward, Wallace and Penn of the Royal Artillery, Colonel Dillon of the Rifles, Colonels Schneidet, Field, Graves, Phayre, Chamberlain, and Briggs of the Bombay Army, Captains Cameron of the 4th King's Own, Tower, Briggons and Parish of the 45th, Sisson of the 33rd, Cooper of the 33rd, Captains Edge, Tryon and Fellowes of the Royal Navy, and Surgeon Mahaffy have all been gazetted Companions of the Order of the Bath.

THE FENIANS.

LONDON, AUGUST 17.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson, the new American Minister at the Court of St. James' has arrived in London.

The French Loan recently issued has been thirty four times subscribed.

An armed attack on the house of a Clergyman at Youghal in Ireland has been made, but was repulsed.

The names of the Dean Reverepon? (of Ripon) Jacob Omnium and Douglas Cock appear in the obituary of the week.

Colonels Staveley, Frederick Thesiger, John Field and Roberts have been appointed Aides-de-Camp to the Queen; and Captains Martin Dillon, Walter Millward and Wilkens have been gazetted Aides-de-Camp to the Queen with the rank of Colonels.

The official *Gazette* contains a list of promotions of Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels and Majors.

FORT POLICE COURT.—20TH AUGUST.

(BEFORE JOHN CONNON, ESQ.)

Assault.—William Coleman, an unemployed European, thirty years of age, was charged with having on the 12th instant assaulted a Mrs. Mitchell. Inspector Barrett stated that on the evening mentioned he had heard cries of "murder" in a house close by where he lives, and on going to the place he found Mrs. Mitchell with her hand much cut. She accused Coleman, who was present, of having wounded her. Mrs. Mitchell and her son were examined. The son stated that Coleman, who is a brother of Mrs. Mitchell's, had struck his mother and also his grandmother because they would not give him some money which he had asked from them. Mrs. Mitchell stated that Coleman had often struck her before, for which he had been sentenced to different terms of imprisonment. His Worship sentenced Coleman to imprisonment for three months.

Theft.—Bazonjee Nusserwanjee, a servant, who had been apprehended some days ago on a charge of having stolen some wearing apparel, of the value of Rs. 45, the property of Ruttonjee Cursetjee, was dismissed, as no party came forward to prosecute.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Wednesday, 19th August.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROP.)

Ritchie Steuart & Co., vs Nursey Champsey.

This is a suit in the list of short causes to recover Rs. 9,872, being the amount due on 5 bills of exchange and re-drafts with regard to cotton consignments. An application had been made to the plaintiffs' attornies to allow the defendant a month's time so as to enable him to file a written statement, but this they had refused.

Mr. MacPherson appeared for the plaintiff and stated the nature of the case.

Mr. McCulloch appeared for the defendant, and His Lordship asked him to state the nature of the defence, so as to decide whether it should appear in the list of long causes.

Mr. McCulloch said that the case for the defence was that the transactions in respect of which these redrafts were drawn by Finlay, Campbell and Company, and accepted by the defendant, were wholly and solely the transactions of Premchund Roychund, as the plaintiffs had full knowledge, and that the defendant's name was merely used by Premchund—at the suggestion, as he said of the plaintiffs themselves. In September 1866, Premchund Roychund went under the operation of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and within a month or two afterwards he obtained from the Court with the sanction of his trustees, leave to resume trade. In April 1867 he proposed to enter into business relations with the firm of Ritchie, Steuart & Co., with whom he was intimately connected, and that he should ship through them quantities of cotton to England, and receive advances on it from the plaintiffs in the ordinary way—namely, that the plaintiff should make cash advances from time to time to Premchund against consignments of cotton which he was subsequently to ship through the plaintiffs for sale in England on account of Premchund, by the plaintiff's English correspondents Finlay, Campbell and Co. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. agreed to the request made by Premchund but they thought that as he had passed under Act XXVIII. it would not be advisable that his name should appear, and asked him to obtain the name of some other person in whose name the shipments might formally be made to England. Premchund then got his muccadum to allow the shipments to be made to England in his name. An account was opened in the name of this Nursey Champsey by whom the receipts were signed for cash advances made to him, or rather to Premchund in his name. In the same way he signed sterling drafts or bills of exchange drawn by him, or in his name upon Finlay, Scott Co. against the consignments, the proceeds of which last-mentioned bills the plaintiffs placed to the credit of the defendant against the cash advances. Defendant signed all the receipts for cash advances made in his name to Premchund Roychund, and he considered himself liable for these except for some facts not yet brought before His Lordship's notice. The plaintiffs dealt with Premchund Roychund throughout, and the defendant got his information only incidentally. A detailed account of the cash advances on the one side and the proceeds of sale of the drafts drawn against the consignments on the other, was made out and sent to Premchund in July 1867, showing a balance of Rs. 5,717,2,20. There were some few items on the debit side of the account as advances to Premchund, the correctness of which was disputed on the ground that they were advanced to Premchund without the knowledge or consent of the defendant, who had not signed any receipt or voucher for them. Yet, assuming the account to be correct, there was a balance of Rs. 5,717-2-20 in favour of the defendant. A somewhat similar account was furnished to defendant in respect of the same matter but showing a balance of Rs. 4,156-2-03 instead of Rs. 5,717-2-20 in favour of the defendant. This balance, assuming it to be correct, was evidently due to the defendant, but beneath the balance the following words appeared in red ink; "passed to the credit of Premchund Roychund's B account." The balance thus appearing as due to the defendant in the account in his own name, and in respect of which account he alone was responsible to the plaintiff, was transferred to the credit of Premchund Roychund's private account with the plaintiffs, without the knowledge or consent of the defendant, who never authorised the transfer, nor was ever asked to sanction such a transfer. Under any circumstances therefore the defendant claimed to be entitled to credit for Rs. 4,156-2-03, the admitted balance against the re-drafts now sued upon,—for the consignments of cotton were in due course sold, and as the proceeds of the sale fell short of the drafts drawn against the consignments, the defendant accepted the re-drafts, thinking that they would be paid on account when the account was finally settled. The defendant had therefore, he submitted, nothing whatever to do with these sums placed to Premchund's credit and His Lordship would see that had been a most improper thing to do. They had taken the surplus of the transactions on which there had been a profit and applied it to liquidate a private account of Premchund's; and His Lordship would have to enquire whether there had been any authority to grant these advances to such a purpose distinct and independent of this transaction, and whether notice of that transference had been given to the defendant. The profits on the transactions would have swamped the re-drafts were they placed against them. But that was not done. The profits were put to Premchund's account, and on the re-drafts becoming due, plaintiffs applied to him for payment, knowing right well that he was the person that ought to pay them. But he did not pay them, and then they applied to the defendant. At that time he had not seen the full account with the firm, and did not know how they stood. But with the sanction of Premchund defendant went to the plaintiffs and informed them that he had a similar account with Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co., in which there was a large surplus belonging to him, nominally as trustee for Premchund Roychund, and that he proposed to devote that to the payment of these re-drafts. This was agreed to, and Rs. 9,596-2-40 were received by the plaintiffs from Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co. on account of the defendant, who now contended that the money should have been placed to his credit against the re-drafts; but that in direct breach of that agreement, the plaintiffs allowed the re-drafts to remain unpaid as they were so as to enable them to sue him upon them. They therefore placed the monies received from Finlay, Scott & Co. as a credit against the sum of Rs. 8,790 which they described as "balance of extra advances on cotton," the account being headed "Nursey Champsey P. R. account." The defendant had nothing to do with any extra advances made to Premchund in his (Premchund's) name. Defendant contended that, even supposing he could be made liable for these extra advances, the plaintiffs could not in defiance of their agreement and promise apply the money they had receive from Finlay, Scott & Co. towards payment or reduction of any debt or liability of the defendant other than the re-drafts in question. All the letters and accounts, though addressed to the defendants, were sent by the plaintiffs to Premchund, so defendant (as he alleged) had no opportunity of answering any of the letters, and in fact he knew nothing, or very little, of the transactions. He submitted that the re-drafts had been overpaid by Rs. 3,880.

Mr. Macpherson wished to correct one statement by his learned friend, for he was instructed that there had not been a profit on any of the consignments.

Mr. McCulloch replied that at any rate the plaintiffs should have properly applied the money received from Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co. for a specific purpose.

Mr. MacPherson showed that the plaintiffs' letter stated the money would be applied "to the liquidation of an account in our books in your name for re-drafts &c., on cotton."

His Lordship remarked that this was a question of construction, and that he must admit evidence as to the meaning of the "&c.," and as to the set-off.

Dossabhoy Dhunjeebhoy, managing clerk to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Co. was then examined for the plaintiffs and deposed to the amount of the re-drafts and bills, and added that he had seen defendant and Premchund Roychund in the office daily, and defendant had never taken the objection to the accounts which Mr. McCulloch had urged to-day, but had wanted a month's time.

Mr. Macpherson remarked that this was in accordance with the following letter of 13th August written by Mr. Hurrell, on behalf of the defendant, to Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, solicitors for the plaintiffs:—

"My client thinks that he has a good defence to the action, and wishes to put in a written statement. I have therefore to request that you will consent to the hearing of this case being postponed for a month, with leave to the defendant to put in *his* written statement if so advised."

To this the following answer was sent on the same day:—

"We object to a postponement of this cause for a month, inasmuch as we consider the defendant has had sufficient time since the service of the writ of summons on him, viz., the 19th July last, to prepare his defence, if he has any."

Witness (cross-examined by Mr. McCulloch)—The English accounts were given to defendant on the arrivals of the English mails or were sent to him through Premchund. Defendant had no other interest with the firm than in Premchund's affairs. Premchund had other sales than these English ones.

His Lordship remarked that he had understood Mr. McCulloch to say it was before Premchund had got leave to trade that defendant gave his name.

Mr. McCulloch—Your Lordship had misunderstood me. It was after he had obtained leave to trade, but in consequence of his name not being such a good one then as the plaintiffs wished.

The Judge—Because it would have been a very objectionable proceeding on the part of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, & Co. had these consignments taken place before he got leave to trade.

Witness—The defendant merely represented Premchund in these transactions, and had no interest in them. He told me that Premchund would pay the re-drafts. He used to call at the office and get the account sales and sometimes take them away. He said that he gave them to Premchund. He did not object nor complain for want of information. He did not complain when accepting the re-drafts that he did so in ignorance of the real state of the accounts.

Mr. McCulloch remarked that it was now his duty to show more particularly that they were without a leg to stand on.

Mr. Judge—That you are so? (a laugh.)

Mr. McCulloch—No, my Lord; that the plaintiffs are so, whilst we have both legs and are standing on them steadily.

Some conversation here took place as to the form of proceeding with the case in the course of which,

His Lordship remarked that Mr. McCulloch had not used the word, but that a tone of virtuous indignation running through his remarks had pointed to misconduct on the part of the plaintiffs. Might he ask, enquired His Lordship, whether the defence had been raised simply because Mr. Premchund Roychund was annoyed at not having got more time?

Mr. McCulloch could not speak as to that, for he had no instructions with regard to it. It seemed at any rate that the plaintiffs were pressing the defendant for payment, and leaving him to take his chance of a settlement with Premchund,—though he had no doubt Premchund would hold his friend harmless as, for so far as appeared to him, the defendant was not legally bound to meet this claim.

The Judge—It may be so; but of course a settlement of the case would be very desirable.

Mr. McCulloch—Certainly it would be very desirable that he should settle it, and if he would only hold us harmless for the whole amount there is an end to the suit. But meantime they are trying to make defendant pay the whole indebtedness.

The Judge—But would not Mr. Premchund Roychund be acting a very creditable part to intervene as peacemaker between these parties and pay the sum? Would not that be highly creditable.

Mr. McCulloch—Certainly, my Lord.

The Judge—Well, he does not seem to be very far off. You had better consult him.

Mr. Premchund Roychund was sitting next to the clerk who was instructing Mr. McCulloch; and after some consultation

Mr. McCulloch replied—I am told that Premchund says he has large unadjusted accounts with the plaintiff's firm, separate from those in this suit and he objects to settling this as one item with them, till he has an account of the whole.

Mr. Macpherson—The accounts are unadjusted, but must result in large indebtedness to the plaintiffs.

Mr. McCulloch—I don't know, but I venture to say they are not entitled to more from the defendant than their strict rights.

The Judge—No, and they won't get more. But it appears to me that in this case, the defendant is only in the character of a puppet.

Mr. McCulloch—But the plaintiff's wish is to hang the debt on this puppet's neck.

The Judge—Whilst you wish Mr. Premchund to fight a battle of his own.

Mr. McCulloch replied that the plaintiffs were in fact saying that they would force Premchund's friend to pay the debt, and then he could settle with the defendant. His client had been entitled to take his money from Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co. and put it in the bank till he should see the state of matters; but instead of that had handed it to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, & Co., and it was rather hard when he had done that and relieved himself of part of the liabilities, that the money should be put to Premchund's account with the plaintiffs for matters altogether apart from these cotton transactions. The learned gentleman here added, after some further consultation, that he was told, were there no objection to let the case stand over, it might settle itself in a fortnight.

The Judge—That is very desirable, and I hope it will not have to be gone into. Mr. Premchund Roychund ought to be in a position to interfere.

Mr. McCulloch—I am instructed that the absence of the written statement was owing to the absence of the principal partner.

Mr. Macpherson—I object to that statement.

Mr. McCulloch—If my learned friend will give me a breath—

Mr. Macpherson—You have had plenty of time, since the 19th of July, to lodge your written statement.

Mr. McCulloch—If my learned friend will yield me a point of etiquette and allow me to finish my sentence to the Court, I would mention that Premchund states that in the absence of the head partner, with whom he could settle the account, it would be almost useless to delay the case, unless the postponement be till he come back from a stay of a few weeks at Poona.

Mr. Macpherson—If my learned friend will allow me now, I have to state that that cannot be a good reason, because if there be any *bona fide* desire for a settlement, there are two or three gentlemen here who have power to make one.

The Judge—Well I can give you a fortnight, but no longer, owing to the Sessions.

Mr. McCulloch—I am told by the last witness that Mr. Campbell would arrange the case, and though I don't know on what authority, Premchund states that with him he thinks he would be able to arrive at a statement.

The Judge—Well, if Mr. Campbell be in possession of the oil to throw on the troubled waters?

Mr. Macpherson—I am instructed to contradict the statement that Dosabhoy said anything of the—kind that Mr. Campbell would settle with Premchund,—but he states that Premchund said he would go up to Poona within a week and settle the case. I am not objecting to delay, but I object to my friend stating that as a fact.

The Judge—Well, I am not taking down his statement. But I think the case ought to be settled, and I think Mr. Premchund Roychund is well capable of settling it if he has the mind to do so.

The case was then ordered to be put first on the list of short causes a fortnight hence.

Thursday, 20th August.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

Harboard & Co. vs. Kessowjee Roopjee.

This was a suit to recover Rs. 1,350 with interest, the amount of damages sustained by the plaintiffs in consequence of refusal by the defendant to take delivery of nine cases (3,000 lbs.) of cochineal purchased by the plaintiffs in England at the request of the defendant. The defendant had given a sample of what he wanted, and the partner in Liverpool, G. H. Wilkinson, purchased the cochineal, according to the order and forwarded it to Bombay. The plaintiffs paid £553-14-4 for the consignment, that with interest came to Rs. 6,028, the nett proceeds amounted Rs. 4,676; the amount claimed was the balance due. On the arrival of the consignment the plaintiffs requested the defendant to pay for it and take delivery, but he declined to do so because the price of cochineal had at the time gone down. Mr. King surveyed the cochineal at the plaintiffs' request on 7th January, and certified that it was according to the sample given: and on the 17th the plaintiffs' solicitor intimated to defendant their readiness to attend a survey, and cautioned him that unless it was removed within four days proceedings would be adopted against him. The defendant after notice called at the plaintiff's godown with his surveyor, Captain Dixon, on the 20th, but was informed there that the samples were in the office. He did not attend there, but on 23rd his solicitor wrote complaining of the non-production of the samples, the *ex parte* survey, and the inferiority of the goods. A further offer of survey was made by the plaintiffs but not accepted till too late, and the cochineal was sold.

The defence was that a sample of the cochineal was sent from England, but was of so inferior a description that defendant refused delivery; and that the defendant had requested a survey and been always ready and willing to attend one but had no opportunity.

The plaintiffs' reply to the defence was that the certificate given by Mr. King was sufficient answer to the first defence, and that as to the second, the correspondence would show that every opportunity for inspection was given.

Mr. Pigot and Mr. Dunbar, instructed by Mr. Manisty, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Marriott and Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, for the defendant.

His Lordship gave judgment to-day, finding for the plaintiffs on both issues, and giving decree for Rs. 1,328, being the amount claimed, less the amount of the insurance, with interest till payment, and costs.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Wednesday, Aug. 19.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE TUCKER.)

SENTENCE OF CANDASS NARRONDASS TO TWO YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tucker on Wednesday delivered judgment in the case of Candass Narrondass, which has been before the Court at intervals for several months past. The following are the principal passages in the decision:—

The insolvent in this case, by name Candass Narrondass, describes himself as a Hindoo merchant and banker who traded in Bombay in his own name and also in the names of Motichund Raghonath and Nurrotumdass Candass. In October 1864 he was, he states, possessed of capital exceeding 19 lacs of rupees (£190,000), and his present liabilities are Rs. 1,64,08,276; in excess of a million and a half of pounds sterling. To meet these liabilities he, in his schedule, represents himself to have—

Good Assets	.....	Rs. 21,14,671
Doubtful do.	.....	,, 73,91,860
Bad do.	.....	,, 11,17,270

But it is quite clear from the manner in which the insolvent has framed his schedule, that these sums do not represent funds available for distribution among his creditors, as a considerable portion of the assets are debts which the insolvent claims to be entitled to set off against the demands of particular creditors; and the major part of the items of property included in the list are mortgaged or pledged to, or subject to liens on the part of, particular creditors. In fact the only unencumbered property which has been handed over to the Official Assignee consists of certain jewels estimated by the insolvent to be worth Rs. 55,000, but which have been declared by the appraiser employed by the Official Assignee (witness Mohunlall Purmandass) to be worth only Rs.9,000; furniture, including carriages and horses, estimated at Rs. 4,000; and shares in different public companies, which the insolvent has returned in the schedule as worth Rs. 5,91,913, but which he admits are not likely to realize more than Rs. 8,000, or thereabouts.

The charges which have been enquired into are:—

1st. The fraudulent destruction, concealment, or withholding of books, papers, and writings, with the intent to conceal the state of his affairs, or to defeat the objects of the Insolvent Act.

2nd. Fraudulent making away with and concealment of property, with intent to diminish the sum to be divided among his creditors.

3. Fraudulent preference of particular creditors with intent to diminish the sum to be divided among the general body of creditors.

I consider that the opposing creditors have failed to prove any destruction or withholdal of books.

The second charge, of fraudulent making away with and concealment of property, I consider to be established with respect to the following items:—1st.—A pair of English carriage horses. 2ndly.—Articles of property, such as jewels, carriages, pianoforte, &c., retained by the insolvent and sold by him since he was finally adjudged to have committed an insolvency, that is, since the 19th of November 1866. The value realized by these articles, as shown by the supplementary special balance-sheet which the insolvent has been compelled to file by order of the Court, amounts to Rs. 22,400-2-6. The articles have been sold month by month between 19th November 1866 and 2nd July 1867, and the proceeds have been spent in keeping up considerable establishments of servants, such as coachmen, grooms, gardeners, sepoys, bhuts, &c.; in unnecessary travelling expenses incurred to enable the insolvent to remain without the territorial jurisdictions of the Court; vexatious law expenses, such as the proceedings instituted against the agents of the London, Asiatic, and American Company at Poona; and in other disbursements which were not justifiable under the circumstances. There is another article of property, viz., a ring which insolvent sent to England by the hands of his friend Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tatta, [who estimated it to be worth Rs. 30,000] which I consider is shown to have been made away with. I entertain a very strong suspicion from the state of the insolvent's book which is called a 'Jangur Noud,' that the insolvent has in truth made away with more property than the articles in respect to which I here found the charge established; but in the absence of more positive proof I must limit my conviction to the instances which I have specified.

On the third charge, which alleges that the writing off of certain accounts and the making of certain payments to particular creditors, amount to a fraudulent preference of these creditors, I do not think it necessary to adjudicate at present. Sufficient has been established in my judgment to call upon me to adjudge the insolvent the severest penalty which the law permits for acts punishable under section 50 of the Insolvent Act. The insolvent pleads ignorance, want of recollection, and that he has been led into his present difficulties by his reliance on Mr. Premchund Roychund, on whose account he has incurred such heavy liabilities. From his appearance and his acts it would seem that he is not possessed of much ability, but this affords no excuse for dishonesty such as he has exhibited. From first to last, he appears never to have thought that he had a duty to perform to his creditors. Misconduct of this character has unfortunately of late been too common in Bombay, so that there is great need of an example. I convict the insolvent of fraudulently making away with, and concealing property with intent to diminish the sum to be divided among his creditors in the instances which I have named, and I adjudge that he be imprisoned in the criminal gaol for twenty-four calendar months, and declare him to be entitled to his discharge at the expiration of this term of imprisonment. If the insolvent should think fit to appeal, and the sentence be reversed or varied, I shall be prepared, unless otherwise directed, to proceed with the charges which have not been investigated, and to pass judgment upon them and upon the third charge included in this enquiry, on which I have pronounced no decision. I make no order for costs.

THE MILITARY MOVEMENTS ON THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

(*Pioneer, August* 17.)

We have nothing of very stirring interest to add to the account of the troubles on our frontier detailed in our issue of Monday last, and supplemented by our telegrams of Wednesday and Friday. It is so far satisfactory to know that the Jagheerdar, Attah Mahomed Khan, at whose instigation the recent raid on British territory is believed to have been set on foot, has been arrested and conveyed safely to Rawul Pindee. We are evidently on the eve of another "little war"—how big, or how little, the next few days will probably determine. The prompt measures, however, adopted by the military authorities, and the strength of the force ordered to the front, point to a far more formidable conspiracy against the peace of our frontier than is indicated by the disaffection of an isolated feudatory. The conduct of many of our own villagers in removing their women and cattle from the homes they had set on fire, preparatory to a flight across the border, favours the conclusion that the attack on our police thanna was the result of some preconcerted and widely-known design, not impossibly precipitated by a rash or premature movement by one of the parties to it. If so, Attah Mahomed Khan has earned our gratitude. Already the 16th Bengal Cavalry and the 2nd Goorkhas have reached Huzara, close in the wake of the Peshawur Mountain Battery and the 6th Gorkhas under Colonel Rothney, both of which started from Abbottabad at four hours' notice, and arrived at the scene of the outbreak by a forced march of forty miles, in less then 22 hours, over a country very difficult in many parts, and with guns and baggage—a feat worthy of mention. If to the force abovenamed be added the 2nd Punjab Infantry and the Huzara Mountain Battery, also on the spot, the total of Colonel Rothney's force may be assumed to be sufficient for all present defensive purposes. It must not, however, be supposed that Government contemplate a merely defensive attitude any longer than may be necessary to mature plans for severe retaliation. A glance at the composition of the force now in course of being massed on the Abbottabad frontier scarcely leaves this point in doubt. As far as is at present settled, we may put it down as follows, *viz*:—

Artillery.—Peshawur Mountain Battery. Huzara Mountain Battery. D. Battery, F Brigade. Royal Artillery, with nine-pounder Armstrongs.

Cavalry.—Guide Cavalry. Wing, 16th Bengal Cavalry.

Infantry.—H. M. 1-6th Foot, armed with Sniders. H. M. 1-19th ditto. H. M. 77th ditto Detachment. The 1st, 2nd, 4th and 5th Goorkha Regiments. The 2nd, 20th, and 24th Punjab Infantry. The 3rd Sikh Infantry.

Two companies of Sappers and Miners have also been detailed for Huzara, to be accompanied by three Engineer officers, in addition to the regular establishment of Native Commissioned officers.

Brigadier General Wilde, C. B., C. S. I., Commandant of the Punjab Frontier troops, has been appointed to the command of the force, with the rank of Major General while so employed. There will be two Brigades, with Colonel Bright, of the 19th Foot, and Colonel Vaughan, C. B., of the 5th Punjab Infantry, as Brigadiers General in command, choosing, we believe, their own Majors of Brigade. Major C. C. Johnson has already left Simla, to act as Q. M. G.; and Major Morland has left Delhi to take up the Assistant Adjutant Generalship. Lieut-Colonel Dickens will be the Commissariat Officer. There will also be an Inspector General of Hospitals, not yet named, we believe.

It is a significant fact that no part of the army to be assembled is supplied from the Peshawur Valley. The 20th Hussars, the Head Quarters of the 38th Foot, and the 19th, 30th, and 31st Regiments Punjab Infantry—the last three corps destined for the Peshawur Division in the course of the annual relief—will be moved towards Rawul Pindee at once to fill the gaps caused by departure for the front. We are probably no nearer than before to the end of these periodical outbreaks on our North-West frontier. But since we must be content to accept them as inseparable from our position, it behoves us to extract what comfort we may from the knowledge that our rulers are prepared to meet them with vigour and promptitude, as they certainly have done in the present instance.

Engagement with the Tribemen—Colonel Rothney wounded.

The "Pioneer" of the same date says—"After our article on the disturbance in Huzara had been written, we received the following telegram, which will be read with much satisfaction:—'Colonel Rothney drove the enemy out of the Agror Valley on the 12th instant, killing thirty of their number. Colonel Rothney was himself slightly wounded, as were also four sepoys of his little force. The effect of this first success on the Huzara district generally is excellent, and the further spread of disaffection among the tribes is not apprehended.'

THE WRECK OF THE S. S. "BENARES."

We have been requested by the fourth officer of the s. s. "Benares" to publish the following:—

"By this public instrument of declaration and protest, be it known unto all to whom these presents shall come, or may concern, that I, Richard Cox Cumberland, late supernumerary fourth officer of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship 'Benares,' do publicly and solemnly protest against the decision arrived at, in my case, by the court of enquiry held for the purpose of investigating the circumstances under which the above ship was lost, and against the suspension of my certificate for six months, the result of said decision, for the following reasons, which I was unable to give when called upon for a statement on defence, not expecting that the finding of the court would have had such a serious bearing upon me. I had not fully considered all the circumstances in connection with my conduct, on the night of the stranding of the 'Benares,' feeling that throughout I had been faithful, careful, and zealous in the discharge of my duty, to the best of my ability, and that any fault found with me must be error in judgment only, and not culpable negligence.

"I was not the responsible officer of the watch, and consequently had no power to stop the ship myself, without actually superseding the officer of the watch.

"The dark appearance which I saw and which made me anxious was on the port bow as well as nearly ahead, and as clearly visible to the officer on the bridge as to myself on the forecastle, and it was not until I got to the bridge and looked again and had spoken of it, that I was at all sure that it was land. Through my look-out and action in the matter the officer of the watch was obliged to do something. I was only supernumerary fourth officer of the ship and had no power to do more than make a report or suggestion to the officer of the watch. I think it obvious from this that my not being the officer of the watch, prevented me from doing more, and on this account I hope the severity of the court will be seen, in treating me as if I had been a responsible officer. My error could only have been in judgment, and my judgment is necessarily held second to that of the second officer.

"In testimony whereof I hereby subscribe my name to this public instrument to serve and avail me as occasion may require.

"Dated at Shanghai, this seventeenth day of July, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

"(Sd.) Richard Cox Cumberland."

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Annual Reliefs.

With the sanction of Government, the following movements in relief of British Troops 1868-69 are ordered, and will be carried out under detailed instructions, which will be issued by the Quarter Master General.

Artillery.

B. Bat. E. Brig. R. H. Art., from Ahmednuggur to Mhow.
C. Bat. E. Brig. R. H. Art., from Kirkee to Hyderabad.
D. Bat. E. Brig. R. H. Art., from Mhow to Nusseerabad.
Head Qrs. 6th Brig. R. A., from England to Mhow.
No. 1 Bat. 6th Brig. R. A. from England to Mhow.
No. 2 Bat. 6th Brig. R. A. from England to Aden.
No. 3 Bat. 6th Brig. R. A., from England to Aden.
No. 4 Bat. 6th Brig. R. A. from England to Kirkee.
No. 5 Bat. 6th Brig. R. A., from England to Belgaum.
No. 6 Bat. 6th Brig. R. A., from England to Kirkee.
F Bat. 14th Brig. R. A., from Nusseerabad to Kirkee.
G Bat. 14th Brig. R. A., from Abyssinia to Ahmednuggur.
A Bat. 18th Brig. R. A., from Kurrachee to Ahmedabad.
B. B'tt. 18th Brig. R. A., from Ahmedabad to Kurrachee.
Head Quarters 21st Brig. R. A., from Mhow to England.
No. 1 Bat. 21st Brig. R. A., from Aden to England.
No. 4 Bat. 21st Brig. R. A., from Aden to England.
No. 6 Bat. 21st Brig. R. A., from Mhow to England.

Cavalry.

3rd Hussars from England to Ahmednuggur.

Infantry.

2nd Bat. 1st Foot, from Nusseerabad to Bengal Presidency.
1st Bat. 2nd Foot, from Aden and Hyderabad to Poona.
1st Battalion 21st Foot from England to Kurrachee.
20th Foot from England to Poona.
86th Foot from Poona to England.
77th Foot (Head Quarters) from Nowshera to Nusseerabad and 2 Companies from Nowshera to Neemuch.
82nd Foot (

Bombay that have not had their share, and the largest share has been given to our Society. He has laid other institutions around us under obligations to him; and one perhaps—the Agri-Horticultural—may dispute with us the claim to having been his chief object among so many. While, however, I am not unmindful that Bombay is largely indebted to his exertions and his care for the Victoria Gardens, it is I believe in connection with our Society that he will feel himself to have earned the best right to be remembered. (Applause.) More than six years have passed since I had the pleasure of proposing him as Secretary, and each year has but made more plain to us the value of his services. He was elected at the June meeting in 1862, and I have requested the Librarian to supply me with a few statistics as to the progress of the Society since that date, and also with the means of comparing the figures with those of an equal number of years immediately preceding. I find that during the seven years before Dr. Birdwood's election we purchased 1,309 works in 1,896 volumes, whereas during the last 6½ years we have added to our library 3,505 works in 6,200 volumes, or about three times the former number. (Applause.) I find, too, that during the previous seven years, the number of members added to our list was resident 70 and non-resident 29—total 99. Whereas during Dr. Birdwood's six and half years we have elected 262 resident members and 77 non-resident members, or a total of 339. (Applause.) So again the last balance-sheet before Dr. Birdwood succeeded to the office, that of 1861—showed receipts Rs. 10,568-9-6, expenditure Rs. 5,328-15-0, cash in hand Rs., 5,239-10-6, while our balance-sheet for last year exhibits receipts Rs. 34,489-0-7, expenditure Rs. 23,390, 15-3, cash in hand Rs. 11,098-1-4. (Applause.) The receipts are more than treble, the expenditure more than quadruple, and the balance in hand double. Such results need no comment. (Renewed applause.) To Dr. Birdwood's energetic advocacy of the claims of the Society and to his personal action and influence, we owe in a large degree several other valuable contributions. In 1864 Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 300 per mensem for the general purposes of the Society. Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier in 1864 made a donation of Rs. 8,000 for the purchase of a valuable collection of coins and the fitting up of a room for their custody and exhibition. The same gentleman most liberally added the sum of Rs. 5,000 for the purchase of works on oriental literature. Mr. Premchund Roychund gave Rs. 10,000 for fitting up the room assigned to oriental literature. The late Mr. Jagonnath Sunkersett presented Rs. 5,000 for the purchase of works on natural history. (Applause.) In 1863, during Dr. Birdwood's Secretaryship and with his assistance, a complete catalogue of our books—the first since 1845—was published, and year by year since that time the catalogue has been kept complete up to date by supplements both alphabetical and classified. The 22nd, 23rd and 24th numbers of the Society's Journal have been brought out under Dr. Birdwood's editorship, and No. 25 is now in the press. He has himself contributed papers, which will be found in these numbers, on one of the trees which yield the Luban maitee or Olibanum of commerce, on the inlaid work of Bombay, and on recent discoveries in Eastern Africa as illustrating De Foe's adventures of Captain Singleton. I must not omit an interesting feature of the latter part of Dr. Birdwood's tenure of office, the awakening of an interest with respect to the Society's objects in the minds of the native chiefs, and the higher classes in the Mofussil—especially in the most promising part of the Presidency, Kattiawar, as to-day's meeting alone would demonstrate—and the enrolling of the names of several of these chieftains and native gentlemen in the list of our members. To this result I attach very great importance, and though it is an incident with which our Secretary has been less directly connected than the others to which I have referred, I can with sincerity say that I have been much encouraged to make the efforts which have brought this about, by the never flagging interest of Dr. Birdwood in everything conducive to the welfare of the Society. (Applause.) I have recounted, I believe, the tangible results of Dr. Birdwood's Secretaryship, many of them material, and all of them such as can be easily estimated. But I can only refer each member to his own knowledge of other services not less real which have in a very special manner characterized his term of office. Always present in the Society's rooms, his care for our comfort and convenience, his efficient management, and his pride in the reputation of the Society have been everywhere conspicuous. And a society such as ours, the foremost literary and scientific institution in an important city, has many offices to perform to others than its members. It has a character to sustain towards the general public, and even towards more distant communities as represented not unfrequently by visitors—at times by visitors of distinction. In all these respects it is but little to say that the Society and Bombay have been worthily represented. Many who have been sojourners amongst us will have a pleasant retrospect of information supplied, interest evinced, and numberless kind attentions shown and services courteously rendered. And, to appeal again to something which testifies that the material prosperity of the Society has not engrossed all the Secretary's thoughts, I may say *"circumspicite,"* and point to the indications of thought and taste in the effective combinations of coloring in the room in which we are sitting and in those adjoining. (Applause.) To myself as President, Dr. Birdwood's aid has been invaluable, and its value is enhanced by the excellent spirit in which it has always been rendered. If others have found him over-combative, my experience will in no degree bear them out; but if straightforwardness and enthusiasm have now and then been more prominent in him than caution, his transparent candour and thorough earnestness of purpose have, I feel sure, been appreciated by all of us. (Applause.) Our Society has been pre-eminent for the excellence of the service rendered to it by the line of able and earnest honorary secretaries which it has had the good fortune to secure, and the name of Dr. Birdwood will be associated not unsuitably with those of Erskine, Vans Kennedy, Malcolmson, and Carter. The traditions of such men are an earnest and guarantee for those who shall follow them. The high tone and character which the Secretaries have always helped to give to the Society tell on its future as well as on the present, for we may be sure that the successors of such men will be stimulated and encouraged as well as guided by the examples of zeal and high-mindedness left by those who have gone before. The Society thus receives a valuable legacy in addition to the advantage of actual services rendered by each such officer, and I feel assured that taken all in all, Dr. Birdwood will not suffer by comparison with those who are to be found in the list of his predecessors, though it is a record of which the Society may well be proud. (Applause.) I beg to propose that the Committee of Management be requested to draw up and lay before the Society a statement of Dr. Birdwood's services, and to consider and report the mode in which these services can be most suitably acknowledged. (Renewed applause.) With respect to the Secretaryship, it would have given me very great gratification to propose to the office permanently the gentleman whom we should all desire to see holding it, and who has already so ably officiated in it on occasions of the Secretary's absence. I need not say that I refer to Mr. James Taylor. I regret to say, however, that he can accept the appointment only temporarily, but as he has acceded to my request that he would for the present give us the benefit of his services, I propose that he be appointed Honorary Secretary to the Society. (Applause.)

The Rev. Dr. Wilson, Honorary President of the Society, said he very cordially seconded the motion which had been so appropriately made and supported by the hon'ble the President. This he did with a deep and abiding sense of gratitude to Dr. Birdwood for the ability, zeal, and success with which he had discharged the duties of the secretaryship of the Society during the six or seven years that he had held that office, and with much admiration of the application and devotedness which he had made to bear upon them, far in excess of any expectancy which the Society could reasonably form of his call to action in its behalf. The time employed in connexion with them indicated much self-denial on his part; for it could have been advantageously employed by him (to his own credit) in directly furthering the scientific objects of the Society by the production of original papers even of greater importance than those which he had from time to time laid before the Society. Dr. Birdwood had been constantly in the rooms of the Society, and that not as a trifling lounger, or busy newsmonger, but as the active inspector of the whole establishment, the busy official advancing its business, and the kind friend and assistant of all the visitors of the library and museum, among whom were not a few distinguished men from distant lands, who were ever expressing their obligations to him for his courteous attentions and his instructive exhibition of the numerous objects of curiosity and interest collected in this literary and antiquarian depository. The library, as mentioned by the President, had been vastly enlarged by Dr. Birdwood, aided by the munificent contributions of the benefactors whose names were so well known in this community; but it had grown not only in bulk beyond anything yet exemplified in the East, but in value, and that to a degree far exceeding in proportion any mere increase in bulk. By far the largest acquisitions to the library were neither of an ephemeral nor secondary character, but consisted of standard works in literature, history, and science (especially in oriental literature and natural history), which with former acquisitions rendered the library the most important in the eastern world. Provision, too, had been made by Dr. Birdwood for a continuous enlargement of the library by the increased resources arising from the extended membership of the Society. Provision, also, had been made by him for the expansion of the museum by the space which had been procured for it, and by the tasteful and advantageous way in which the objects which it contained were now accommodated and exhibited. The Society altogether was at present an educational instrument of no small importance, and especially as it united the intelligent natives of the country of all classes with Europeans who had the honour of its foundation. The result must be most beneficial. India, so long silent, would ere long speak of its own wonders. This he (Dr. Wilson) had great pleasure in saying though he had no wish to repeat what had already been so well said by the President. The committee, proceeding deliberately to work, would supply any omissions which might have been made on the present occasion. Before sitting down, however, he would take the liberty of making another proposal to the Society, that the name of Dr. Birdwood should be enrolled in the list of its honorary members, an arrangement, similar to that adopted in the case of Dr. Carter, which would do as much honour to the Society as to himself, both in grateful acknowledgment of what he had done for it, and in anticipation of what he might do for it with the greater leisure which, it is hoped, he will enjoy in Europe, where all trusted he would find a position and career of usefulness and happiness. (Applause.)

Rao Saheb Vishwanath N. Mandlik regretted that Dr. Birdwood had resigned, and on the ground of ill-health. The President had already dwelt on the services of Dr. Birdwood to the Society, but there was one to which sufficient attention had not been drawn. Dr. Birdwood had popularised this Society, not by reducing its status, but by helping to make it more accessible to the native community, and this would be clearly seen by referring to the lists of members. (Applause.)

Mr. James Taylor said: Though I can add but little to the interesting addresses you have just heard from the hon'ble President, from Dr. Wilson, and from Rao Saheb Mandlik, still as I have had the honour of being intimately acquainted with Dr. Birdwood ever since he came to Bombay, I cannot allow such a resolution as that which has just been submitted to us by the President, to be passed without embracing the opportunity which it affords of expressing in a few words how heartily and how entirely I concur in it. (Applause.) In the early days of my acquaintance with Dr. Birdwood I remember being struck with the ardent manner in which he pursued those scientific studies in which he took special interest, particularly botany, natural history, and geology, and these studies could not be prosecuted with the devoted attention Dr. Birdwood gave to them, without his making many sacrifices. (Applause.) This, however, is neither the place nor the time for referring to the eminent services Dr. Birdwood has in so many ways rendered to Bombay; we have at present only to speak of what he has done for this Society. But in passing I may be allowed to mention what is known perhaps to only a very few of the members present, that one of the earliest, if not indeed the earliest of Dr. Birdwood's literary contributions to the press in Bombay, was an interesting article on the valuable compilation of papers on the geology of India, made by his predecessor in the office of Honorary Secretary to this Society, Dr. Carter, which appeared in the "Bombay Quarterly Review" in 1858. (Applause.) When I returned to Bombay in 1863, after an absence of four years, I found Dr. Birdwood installed in the office of Secretary to this Society, and having been myself from the following year a member of the committee of management, I am in a position to be able to say that it would be difficult to overstate the value of the services he has rendered to the Society or the benefits he has been the means of conferring on it. To Dr. Birdwood we are mainly indebted for the enormous increase that has taken place in the Society's resources, within the period he has been connected with it as Honorary Secretary, and his own literary and scientific tastes have guided him in so employing these resources as to have provided us with the best library in European and Oriental literature to be met with in Asia or indeed anywhere east of Europe. (Loud applause.) The munificent benefactions of Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier, Mr. Premchund Roychund, and the late Mr. Jugonath Sunkersett, have been referred to by the hon'ble President and Dr. Wilson, and I can add nothing to what they have said on these heads; only I would beg the members to bear in mind that it is to Dr. Birdwood we entirely owe these benefactions having been made, and that it is to his good taste in laying out so judiciously the funds placed at his disposal by these liberal-minded native gentlemen that we have libraries of works in Oriental literature and Natural History complete in themselves, and a collection of Oriental coins placed in rooms specially provided and elegantly fitted up for their reception. (Loud applause.) It has been also the constant care of Dr. Birdwood to examine all the important branches of literature in which the library was defective, and to supply all omissions in a regular and systematic manner as the ordinary resources of the Society enabled him. (Applause.) But I will not detain this meeting by entering on further details on points that have already been fully and ably laid before you. I will only say in conclusion, that after all that can be said of improvements to our library, Dr. Birdwood's care for the Society's journal and his contributions to it, the useful annual catalogues published which he was the first to institute, and his ready kindness and attention to foreign or other distinguished visitors,—members will still but imperfectly realize the unremitting care and assiduity with which Dr. Birdwood constantly watched over the Society's every interest, how much we all owe to him, and how difficult it will be to supply his place. (Loud applause.)

Dr. Birdwood in reply said—Mr. President and gentlemen, if anything could sweeten my regret in parting from you it would be the honour you have done me by your hearty acknowledgment of such poor services as I have been enabled to render to this Society, but which I have always rendered with the greatest pride. (Applause.) It is peculiarly gratifying to me that the resolution which you have just voted should have been proposed by the Honourable Mr. Justice Newton and the learned and Rev. Dr. Wilson, and so warmly supported by Mr. James Taylor and the Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik. (Applause.) Dr. Wilson's name was a revered household word to me years before I came to Bombay. (Loud applause.) And it was whilst a student in Edinburgh that I first read his delightful book on "the Lands of the Bible." (Applause.) And so deep and lasting an impression did it then make on me, that I have carried it about with me, amongst my few household gods, ever since, and I could now, so it seems to me, find my way throughout the Holy Land from the memory in its pages of the gardens of En-gannim, the great plain of Esdraelon and the hills of Galilee and mountains of Gilboa; and you will understand therefore how proud I felt when I was proposed by him in 1865 as a member of this Society. (Loud applause.) Since then I have met the Rev. Dr. Wilson on an average of probably once a week on some public business or other. The Honourable Mr. Newton proposed me as your Honorary Secretary in 1862, and as the President of the Society he has of course come to know me very intimately since then. Mr. Taylor is one of my oldest and most tried friends in Bombay, and the Rao Saheb one of my oldest and most intimate native friends; and I cannot but feel the most sincere gratification in finding the four of the members of the Society who have known me longest and best taking the lead in your proceedings to-day in my honour. (Loud applause.) But it is with unfeigned lips I say that your good-will towards me has greatly exaggerated the value of my services to you. I have only been the ever very humble servant of your committee. (Loud laughter.) Well, I have, of course, often differed with them, but always in the end our unanimity has been wonderful. (Renewed laughter.) I have always recognised the invaluable restraint on me; and we never had a committee more throughly representative of our interests or more zealously determined on promoting them than the present one. (Loud applause.) I must express my great obligations also to the Rev. Dr. Wilson, who has for nearly 40 years been the pillar of our Society (applause), and to my valued friend Mr. James Taylor. (Applause.) I have always been in the habit of consulting Mr. Taylor in all the business of the Society, especially when I may have got myself into a scrape, and he has always been in the habit of administering to me the most drastic correction. (Laughter.) I am not entitled to have an opinion on the Honourable Mr. Newton's papers in our transactions, although I know that they are held by those competent to judge of them to be the most valuable contributions on numismatics that we have received, whilst his last paper "On the Ancient Dynasties of Western India" has been recognised as one of the most valuable contributions towards the history of India that have ever anywhere been made. (Applause.) But no one can testify so well as I can to the President's earnest solicitude and zeal in the discharge of his official duties. (Applause.) He has also discharged all but the merely clerical duties of your Secretary, ever since my return in ill health from Paris, last November; and this brilliant list of Rajahs, Princes, and Chiefs on the notice paper to-day as candidates for admission into our Society, has been worked up exclusively by the President (applause), and expressly for my credit that my sun might set in a blaze of glory. (Renewed applause.) I really cannot trust myself to express my sense of such chivalrous goodness,—such grace of goodness, shown by one man towards another. (Loud applause.) I must take this opportunity also of publicly acknowledging the obligations of our society to Mr. Rivett-Carnac, who has proved himself a most dashing and successful recruiting officer for us in the Central Provinces. Thanks to him, this Society, at least, has almost completed the annexation of the Central Provinces. (Applause.) In fact the prosperity and success of our Society are owing to the strong *esprit de corps* which exists amongst its members. (Applause.) We are all proud of it, and determined to maintain it worthily of its origin and traditions. (Applause.) And our President is quite entitled to say of me—and I hope that before very long it may be true to the very number—

"I trust I have within my realm
Five hundred as good as he." (Loud applause.)

It is very acceptable to me that the character of the books added to the Library during my term of office have received the emphatic imprimature of the learned and Reverend Dr. Wilson. (Great laughter.) I deeply regret that I have not been able to write more for our transactions—but it has been a fight with wild beasts at Ephesus, for me, ever since I came to Bombay—and the only leisure that I ever had here was given to the compilation of my catalogue of the Raw Products of Western India, and the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs will remember how disturbed and distressed that leisure was. My excellent friend the Rao Saheb has given me credit for popularizing the Society—that is, for encouraging the admission of native gentlemen into it. (Hear, hear.) When I was appointed Honorary Secretary I believe that there were not half a dozen native gentlemen on our roll; and now there are nearly one hundred. (Applause.) But, so far as I am concerned, I have only been very selfish in this. Our European members, always coming and going, are not worth more on an average than Rs. 50 each a year for ten years. (Laughter.) But every native member is worth the full value of his annual subscription—Rs. 100—for life; and I wish a long life to them all! (Renewed laughter.) But let me protest against popularizing the Society by turning it into a circulating library. (Hear, hear, and oh! oh!) Of course it must be a circulating library. (Hear, hear.) Everywhere in the world in some form or other the Sudras and Vaishyas have to feed the Brahmins, and so here, as those who need the library for reference are too few to support it, it is necessary to win others, who do not care for standard works, to contribute towards it also, and to get their subscriptions sensation novels must be circulated. (Laughter.) But it must be always remembered that this is a library of reference, and of standard works, and not a circulating library, and that novels are only—bait! (Great laughter, and no, no.) Of course I make a point of conscience to read all our novels, and I must confess that they are most taking bait—they are so delightful, so wrong. (Laughter, and a member, *bete noir*.) In conclusion I have only to repeat how gratified I feel with this afternoon's proceedings. (Applause.) I shall always remember with pride and gratitude the honour which you have done me. In the discharge of my duties here, I have above all sought your approval, and I am thoroughly delighted that I have found it. (Continued applause.)

The best thanks of the Society were then voted to the contributors to the library and museum for their valuable presents, and the meeting was adjourned to Thursday the 10th Sept. next.

JAMES TAYLOR,
Honorary Secretary to the Society.

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Acting Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—Established in India 1844.
Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £397,525.
Head Office, London.—J. C. Parry, Esq., General Manager.
Branches:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.
EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	...	at 1s. 11 1/8d. per Rupee.
4 do.	...	at 1s. 11 1/16d. "
3 do.	...	at 1s. 11d. "
2 do.	...	at 1s. 10 15/16d. "
1 do.	...	at 1s. 10 2/8d. "
On demand	...	at 1s. 10 13/16d. "
On Scotland and Ireland	...	at 1s. 10 3/4d. "
Circular Notes	...	1s. 10¼d.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.
FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal	3	per cent. per annum
6 ditto	4	do.
12 ditto	6	do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.
Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank Limited, or order."
Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.
Bombay, 23rd July 1868

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.
HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE
BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA.....	BOMBAY.....
MADRAS.....	KURRACHEE ...
AGRA	LAHORE.....

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the current rates:—
No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £20 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
Interest.
On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.
On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5
Do. 24 do. 6
The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other securities for constituents without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, limited or order.
Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.
Bombay, 24th July 1868. EDWARD MORRIS, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital—£800,000.
Branches and Agencies—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
Exchange.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz. —

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at	1s. 11 1/8d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 10 15/16d.	"
3 do.	at 1s. 11d.	"
2 do.	at 1s. 10 13/16d.	"
1 do.	at 1s. 10 3/4d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 10 5/8d.	"

Interest.
On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3	per cent.
Do. 6	do.	5 "
Do. 12	do.	6 "

Remittances.
The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.
Commissions.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 25th July, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
Exchange.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 us' sight above	£50	1s. 11d.	per Rupee
" 4 do.	do.	1s. 10 7/8d.	"
" 3 do.	do.	1s. 10 13/16d.	"
" 2 do.	do.	1s. 10 3/4d.	"
" 1 do.	do.	1s. 10 11/16d.	"
On demand	do.	1s. 10 5/8d.	"
On Scotland	do.		
On Ireland	do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.		1s. 10 9/16d.	"

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.
Interest.
On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.
On Fixed Deposits.

12 months	...	...	6 per cent.
6 do.	...	...	5 "
3 do.	...	...	3 "

Commission.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.
All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.
Bombay, 14th August 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
Subscribed Capital £928,200,
Paid-up Capital as.....£464,100
Reserve Fund .....£ 32,200.
HEAD OFFICE.
80, King William Street, London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Conper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
John Borradaile, Esq., 29, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.
W. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. Sawer Esq.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.
RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.
Exchange.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.
Current Deposit Accounts.
The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.
Fixed Deposits.
The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdr